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NO SITTINGS HELD.

ASSAM:

NO SITTINGS HELD.

BERAR:

NO SITTINGS HELD.

* Unable to attend.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SUB-COMMITTEE,

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

BENGAL.
Jails.

Section I.—Note by the Sub-Committee.

The Jail Department in the Lower Provinces of Bengal has been reorganized since 1878. The administrative head of the Department is the Inspector General of Jails, who is also *ex-officio* Inspector of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries. The salary of the appointment for these combined duties is ₹2,000 a month, with a travelling allowance of ₹250. The present incumbent of the office is a European, Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, M.D. At head-quarters there is a Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, who advises the Inspector General in all matters connected with manufactures and machinery, and has charge of the Jail Depôt in Calcutta, and supervision of all the machinery in the Department. The pay of the appointment is ₹750 a month, and it is at present held by a European, a Mechanical Engineer by profession, whose services were obtained from the Small Arms Factory at Dum-Dum. There is also attached to head-quarters an officer who is termed the Personal Assistant, and receives a salary of ₹300 rising to ₹500. The present incumbent of this post is a domiciled European. There are other appointments in the head-quarters office carrying salaries of ₹100 and upwards which are held by Hindus, but the duties are purely clerical.

The Jails in Bengal under the charge of the Department are divided into three classes, *viz.*, Central Jails, District Jails, and Subsidiary Jails. The Presidency Jail and the Central Jails at Alipur, Buxar, Midnapur, Bhagalpur, and Dacca are placed under the charge of Superintendents: these officers are all Europeans, and are appointed from the grade of Assistant Superintendents of Central Jails, in which grade they receive training for jail work. The Central Jail at Rajshahye is placed under the charge of the Civil Surgeon of the station, who receives a salary of ₹300 a month as Superintendent, in addition to the pay of his appointment. The Superintendent of the Alipur Central Jail is *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector General of Jails. In the absence of the Inspector General of Jails from Calcutta, he exercises in emergent cases the powers of the Inspector General, and supervises the Inspector General's office. He is also *ex-officio* Vice-President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipur.

The Assistant Superintendents are recruited by selection from the grade of Assistant Superintendents of the Bengal Police, and the Jail Code provides that every officer so appointed shall undergo the following course of training in his duties—" (1) He shall be appointed for three months to the office of the Inspector General, where he shall make himself acquainted by practical experience with the checking and auditing of bills, and the checking of returns and routine work generally; (2) he shall be attached to a 1st class Central Jail, to be put in charge in rotation of the several branches of Jail management, and shall carry on his duties under the immediate supervision and orders of the Superintendent, *i.e.*, he must for specific periods, say two or three months, keep and prepare with his own hands the account books, bills, and returns of the Jail in rotation, and supervise the routine work of the Jail, such as the distribution of labour, measuring of tasks, changing of watches, parades, &c., * * * *; (3) he shall undergo training in military drill, and shall thoroughly qualify himself to drill his Warders."

There are three Assistant Superintendents of Central Jails on salaries of ₹400, ₹300, and ₹250 respectively. These officers are at present all Europeans. The object of the institution of this grade was to provide a course of training for Superintendents.

The medical charge of a Central Jail, where the Superintendent is not a Medical officer, is held by the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical officer of the station, who receives for his services, in addition to the salary of his office, an allowance of ₹100 a month. Native Assistant Surgeons hold the medical charge of the Central Jails at Alipur and Buxar.

For the purpose of carrying on the various manufactures established for the employment of prisoners in Central Jails, officers are selected on account of their special technical knowledge, and are appointed without previous training in the Department. These officers in the Alipur, Bhagalpur, and Presidency Jails are termed Deputy Superintendents; two of them are

in receipt of salaries of ₹400 rising to ₹600; the third receives a salary of ₹350 rising to ₹500.

The staff of the Alipur Jail includes a Jute Mill Manager on a salary of ₹320 rising to ₹400; and two Foremen on salaries of ₹240 rising to ₹300.

Attached to the Bhagalpur Jail is a 1st Factory Assistant with a salary of ₹170 rising to ₹220, and a Carder and Spinner with a salary of ₹150 rising to ₹200.

Attached to the Buxar Jail is a Tent-maker on a salary of ₹85 rising to ₹110.

One of the highest paid Deputy Superintendents and one of the Foremen are Eurasians. The Tent-maker is a Mahomedan. With these exceptions, the appointments are held by Europeans.

There are four Warders at the Presidency Jail receiving salaries of ₹150, ₹120, ₹110, and ₹100 respectively. These men are Europeans, and have been selected from retired Non-Commissioned officers of the British Army.

There are two Reformatory Schools under the charge of the Bengal Jail Department. The Superintendent of the Alipur Reformatory receives a salary of ₹300 rising to ₹400. The post is now held by a domiciled European.

The Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory receives a salary of ₹200 rising to ₹250. The officer at present in charge is a European.

The District Jails in Bengal are placed under the executive and medical charge of the Civil Medical officers of the station as Superintendents. These officers receive an allowance of ₹75 or ₹100 a month, according to the class of jail of which they have charge. Out of thirty-seven appointments, ten are filled by Medical officers who are Natives of Bengal. The Jail Department has no power to appoint or remove these officers, their appointments and transfers being regulated by the Medical Department.

Jailors, Deputy Jailors, and Assistant Jailors are constituted into a graded service.

A candidate for employment as a Jailor must possess the following qualifications:—

He must be of good constitution and fit for Government service. He must be not more than 25 years of age, nor under 5 feet 6 inches in height. He must have passed the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and must have a thorough knowledge of English and of the vernacular—Bengali, Urdu, or Hindi. If he possesses these qualifications, he is admitted as an Apprentice Assistant Jailor. He is then instructed in jail work and in the drill required of Warders. During this period of instruction he receives no salary. When sufficiently qualified, he is appointed in his turn Assistant Jailor and receives a salary of ₹40 rising to ₹50.

The Inspector General states, in proof of the popularity of the service, that at the date of his note there were eleven apprentices on the list, of whom the majority had been in training for upwards of one year, and that for some time he has been obliged to refuse applications, as the number of apprentices already entertained is sufficient to fill the few vacancies that might be expected in the salaried appointments.

From the Assistant Jailors of the longest service selection is made by merit for promotion to the grade of Deputy Jailor; and as the officers of this grade are regarded as qualifying for Jailorships, no Assistant Jailor is promoted to it who is not considered likely to make a good Jailor.

The Deputy Jailors receive salaries of ₹50 rising to ₹60. They are trained in the Central Jails, and when they have proved themselves qualified, they are in turn appointed Jailors of District Jails. If an officer so promoted proves unequal to the duties of the post, he is reduced to the grade of Assistant Jailor, and remains in that grade for the rest of his service. The Apprentice Assistant and Deputy Jailors are all Natives of the Presidency with the exception of a few officers of European parentage, who are appointed to the larger Jails or to Jails where European prisoners may be confined.

All Jailors are appointed by promotion from the grade of Deputy Jailors. Entering in the lowest grade, they are promoted from grade to grade, according to merit and seniority combined. The European Jailors are appointed by selection from the European Warders of the Presidency Jail, who are retired Non-Commissioned officers of the British Army.

In the 1st grade of Jailors there is one appointment with a salary of ₹275 rising to ₹350. This is now held by a domiciled European.

In the 2nd grade there are three appointments with salaries of ₹225 rising to ₹275. These are held by two Europeans and one Eurasian.

In the 3rd grade there are four appointments with salaries of ₹175 rising to ₹225, of which one is held by a European and three are held by Hindus.

In the 4th grade there are eight appointments with salaries of ₹125 rising to ₹175. All are held by Hindus.

In the 5th grade there are fifteen appointments with salaries of ₹100 rising to ₹125. Thirteen are held by Hindus and two by Mahomedans.

In the 6th grade there are also fifteen appointments with salaries of ₹75 rising to ₹100, of which fourteen are held by Hindus and one by an Asiatic Native of another sect.

The Subsidiary Jails in Bengal are eighty-four in number, one in each sub-division. No prisoner should be detained in a Subsidiary Jail for more than fourteen days. If a prisoner receives a longer sentence, he is forwarded to the District Jail, as are also prisoners who are committed for trial to the Sessions Court.

The Sub-divisional officer is the Superintendent of the Subsidiary Jail, and a Native Medical officer performs the duties of Jailor, for which he receives ₹10 a month.

When in 1879 the Governor General in Council issued instructions requiring special sanction for the employment of Europeans in posts carrying a salary of ₹200 and upwards, Dr. W. Walker, Inspector General of Jails, North-Western Provinces, moved the Government of India to include the Jail Department among the Departments excepted from the operation of the general rule. The Governor General in Council, while admitting that it might be necessary to employ Europeans in some of the higher appointments in the Jail Department, did not consider it desirable to exempt appointments in that Department from the operation of the rule. Consequently the appointment of persons other than Natives of India, as defined by the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, to the Jail Department on salaries of ₹200 and upwards, must in each case be submitted for the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

With regard to the employment of Natives of Asiatic parentage in the Jail Department, the Inspector General is of opinion that the post of Superintendent of a Central Jail requires special qualities not usually found in Natives of Bengal, and therefore considers that the employment of such Natives in this grade cannot be recommended.

He testifies that the Native Assistant Surgeons in medical charge of the Alipur and Buxar Central Jails do their work thoroughly well. He mentions that an able Parsi, who had acquired experience in cotton mill management in Bombay, made an efficient Deputy Superintendent at the Buxar Central Jail, and considers that there is no objection to the employment of Natives in this or cognate posts if they are qualified by previous training in the industry carried on in the Jail. He observes that the early training received by Apprentice Assistant Jailors, who are all Asiatic Natives of Bengal, has had the effect of turning out excellent Jailors from what at first would appear unpromising material, and that the marked success and popularity of the service could be judged from the fact that, whereas in former days the dismissal of Jailors for incompetency and dishonesty was common, it is now extremely rare.

With the exception of the Warders of the Presidency Jail above referred to, all the head Warders in the Bengal Jails are Natives of India, Mahomedans and Hindus being fairly represented in those grades; but the Inspector General states that, as a rule, preference is given to men from Behar or the North-Western Provinces, as the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces make very indifferent Warders.

Mr. A. D. Larymore, Superintendent of the Alipur Central Jail, and Mr. Peter Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, were produced as witnesses by the Departmental member: no witnesses volunteered their evidence to the Sub-Committee.

Mr. Larymore, whose experience extends not only to the Central Jail at Alipur, but also to the Central Jails at Midnapur and Hazaribagh, stated that he had known Native Police Assistants whom he would be willing to receive as Assistant Superintendents under him, but that he had known no Natives whom he would appoint to the independent charge of a Central Jail. As a difficulty in the way of the employment of Natives as Assistant Superintendents, he mentioned that there are only three officers in that grade, and that at any time they might be required to officiate as Superintendents, and that usually two Assistants in each year do so officiate. He also stated that he would not object to the promotion of Jailors to the grade of Assistant Superintendent, if it were understood that they were to get no further promotion. He hesitated to recommend the appointment of Natives as Deputy Superintendents, because these officers are required to render assistance in maintaining discipline and exacting proper work from the prisoners; but he admitted that the Parsi mentioned by the Inspector General had made an excellent Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. Larymore complained of the illiberality of the furlough rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Service, and desired that a system of progressive pensions should be adopted, commencing with $\frac{15}{60}$ths after 15 years' service.

Mr. Donaldson asserted that he knew of no Native who was qualified to fill the position of Superintendent of a Central Jail. He expressed his doubt whether the system of recruiting Assistant Superintendents from the Police is better than that of making selections from all classes of persons who may be qualified for such employment. He stated that the Parsi Deputy Superintendent at Buxar had been obtained through him, and that he considered that Natives, if otherwise competent, are preferable to Europeans for employment as Deputy Superintendents, because they are better acquainted with the language and the feelings of the prisoners, and because in many ways the prisoners work better with them. Mr. Donaldson testified that the Parsi Deputy Superintendent maintained discipline efficiently so far as it was incumbent on him to do so, but added that the Deputy Superintendents have very little to do with discipline, except in so far as they have to enforce industry.

He also complained of the illiberality of the leave and pension rules.

Section II.—Note by the Departmental Member.

Bengal.
Jails.
Section II.

The following is the organization of the Jail Department of Bengal:—

1. Inspector General of Jails, Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, Indian Medical Service. His experience of Jail work has been acquired in various Jail appointments held since 1869, and in his present post of Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, to which he was appointed in December 1877. The reorganization of the Jail Department was begun by Dr. Lethbridge in 1878. Every branch of the Jail Service has been reorganized since then, and they have up to the present worked well.

2. In the head office, the Inspector General of Jails has the assistance of a Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, a Personal Assistant, and the usual staff of Native Head Assistants and Clerks:—

(*a*) The Superintendent of Jail Manufactures, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, receives a salary of ₹750. He is a European and a Mechanical Engineer by profession. His services were obtained from the Small Arms Factory at Dum-Dum. All the machinery in the Department is under his care. He advises the Inspector General of Jails in all matters connected with manufactures and machinery. The Jail Depôt in Calcutta is under his charge.

(*b*) The Personal Assistant Mr. H. H. Watson, a European, receives a salary of ₹300 rising to ₹500. He has received previous training in the management of a large office establishment, having been in the position of Head Assistant, under the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, for some years.

(*c*) The Head Assistants and Clerks in the office are, without exception, Hindus and Natives of Bengal recruited from apprentices in the office, and applicants from other offices.

3. The Superintendent of the Alipur Central Jail is *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector General of Jails. In the absence of the Inspector General of Jails from Calcutta, he exercises in emergent cases all or any of the powers of the Inspector General, and supervises the Inspector General's office. He receives no salary for these duties.

4. There are six Superintendents of Central Jails, including the Superintendent of Alipur Jail, on salaries from ₹600 to ₹1,050. These officers are all Europeans; they are appointed from the grade of Assistant Superintendents of Central Jails, in which grade they receive previous training for Jail work. The Rajshahye Central Jail is managed by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Cameron, who is Superintendent on a salary of ₹300 per mensem.

5. There are three Assistant Superintendents of Central Jails on salaries of ₹400, ₹300, and ₹250 respectively. The officers now in this grade are all Europeans. They are recruited from the grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police. If they show no aptitude for Jail work, they return to the Police Department. Instructions for the special training of these officers are laid down in Rule 143* of the Jail Code. The employment of Natives in this grade cannot be recommended. In the opinion of those best qualified to speak on this subject, a Native is not suited for the post of Superintendent of a Central Jail, requiring, as it does, special qualities not usually found in Natives of Bengal.

* Every Assistant Superintendent shall undergo the following course of training in his duties:—

1st—He shall be employed for three months in the office of the Inspector General, where he shall make himself acquainted by practical experience with the checking and auditing of bills and the checking of returns, and with the routine work generally.

2nd—He shall be attached to a 1st class Central Jail as Assistant to the Superintendent, to be put in charge in rotation of the several branches of Jail management, and shall carry on his duties under the immediate supervision and orders of the Superintendent, *i. e.*, he must for specific periods, say two or three months, keep and prepare with his own hands the account-books, bills, and returns of the jail in rotation, and supervise the routine work of the jail, such as the distribution of labour, measuring of tasks, changing of watches, parades, &c. The specific duties to be performed by him from time to time shall be recorded in the minute-book by the Superintendent. All tendency to allowing the Assistant Superintendent to exercise general supervising powers is to be avoided. He shall ordinarily be on duty at the jail for at least six hours in the day-time, whether studying for examinations or not.

3rd—He shall undergo training in military drill, and shall thoroughly qualify himself to drill the Warders.

6. *Medical Officers of Central Jails.*—As a rule the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer receives an allowance of ₹100 for the medical charge of a Central Jail, where the Superintendent is not a medical man. The Alipur and Buxar Central Jails are under the medical care of Native Assistant Surgeons, who do their work thoroughly well.

7. *Deputy Superintendents of Central Jails.*—At present one such officer is attached to each of the following jails: Alipur, Presidency, Bhagalpur, and Buxar. These officers are specially qualified manufacturers appointed for the purpose for carrying on the various manufactures of Central Jails, and are admitted direct to the appointment for which they are considered qualified. All the four Deputy Superintendents at present employed are Europeans. Their salaries vary from ₹275 to ₹600. The Department recently lost by death the services of an able Parsi, who was Deputy Superintendent of the Buxar Central Jail. His experience in cotton mill management was obtained in Bombay. There is no objection to the employment of Natives in this grade, if they are qualified by previous training in the industry carried on in the jail.

8. All District Jails are under the executive and medical charge of Superintendents, who are also Civil Surgeons. They receive an allowance of ₹75 or ₹100 per mensem, according to the class of the jail. Out of 37 appointments of Superintendent of District Jails, 10 are filled by Medical officers, who are Natives of Bengal. This Department has no option in regard to these appointments

9. Jailors, Deputy and Assistant Jailors in the Department belong to a Graded Service. I submit a classified list of these subordinates, showing—

(*a*) 11 Apprentice Assistant Jailors without pay, all Natives of Bengal.

(*b*) 58 Assistant Jailors on salaries rising from ₹40 to ₹50. These subordinates are also all Natives of Bengal.

(*c*) 8 Deputy Jailors on Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. These officers are also all Natives of Bengal.

(*d*) 46 Jailors divided under six grades as follows :—

1st grade—1 appointment, pay Rs. 275 rising to Rs. 350—European. He is employed as Deputy Superintendent of a Central Jail.

2nd grade—3 appointments, pay Rs. 225 rising to Rs. 275. Two of the present incumbents are Europeans, and the third is an Eurasian ; but the grade is open to qualified Natives.

3rd grade—4 appointments, salary Rs. 175 to Rs. 225—one European and three Natives.

4th grade—8 appointments, salary Rs. 125 to Rs. 175—all Hindus of Bengal.

5th grade—15 appointments, salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 125—all Natives : 1 Marwari, 2 Mahomedans, and 12 Hindus of Bengal.

6th grade—15 appointments, salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 100—all Natives of Bengal: 1 Native Christian and 14 Hindus.

10. These subordinates are recruited in the following manner as regards Natives. If any applicant for the post of Apprentice Assistant Jailor possesses the following qualifications, he is accepted, provided there is a vacancy. He must be in good health and fit for Government service. He must not be more than 25 years of age, nor under 5 feet 6 inches in height. He must have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and must have a thorough knowledge of English and Bengali or English and Urdu or Hindi. When an apprentice has acquired a good knowledge of Jail work, and is qualified in the ordinary military exercises required for Warders, he is given an appointment as an Assistant Jailor according to his standing in the published list. The apprentice who is next for promotion has been in training since the 18th November 1885. The popularity of the Service can be judged from the fact that there are 11 apprentices on the list, most of whom have been over one year in training. I have for some time been obliged to refuse applications as promotion is very slow.

11. Assistant Jailors rise gradually in the graded list. When they are near the top, a selection is made among the best of them for promotion to the next grade. This selection is purely by merit. No Assistant Jailor not likely to make a good Jailor is promoted to the grade of Deputy Jailor.

12. The grade of Deputy Jailor is limited to those qualifying for Jailorships. These officers are all trained in Central Jails. If a Deputy Jailor has done well in a Central Jail, and is found fit for a Jailorship, he is promoted according to his standing in the graded list, and appointed Jailor of a District Jail. If found unfit, he reverts to the grade of Assistant Jailor, and remains in that grade for the rest of his service.

13. Jailors, with the exception of two or three Europeans for the larger Jails, are all recruited from the grade of Deputy Jailors. They begin at the bottom of the list of Jailors, and rise to the various grades by merit and length of service combined. The careful early training that these officers receive has had the effect of turning out excellent Jailors from what at first would appear unpromising material. The marked success and popularity of this Service can be judged from the fact that whereas in former days the dismissal of Jailors for incompetence and dishonesty was common, it is extremely rare now—so rare that the want of promotion in the Service is being severely felt by the juniors.

14. It will always be necessary to have two or three European Jailors for Jails like the Presidency and Alipur, where European prisoners may be confined. These men are recruited from the European Warders of the Presidency Jail, who are retired Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army.

15. With the exception of the European Warders above referred to, all the Head Warders and Warders in the Bengal Jails are Natives of India, Mahomedans and Hindus being fairly represented in these grades. As a rule preference is given to men from Behar or the North-Western Provinces, as the local Bengalis make very indifferent Warders.

Existing Organization and Constitution of the Jail Department, Bengal.

1	2	3	4						
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments, or of appointments not being purely clerical, on salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of the gazetted appointments and of the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades, with rate of pay attached to each.	NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS IN EACH CLASS OR GRADE NOW HELD BY						
			1	2	3	4			
						Natives of India.			
			Europeans not domiciled in India.	Europeans domiciled in India.	Eurasians.	(a) Hindus.	(b) Mahomedans.	(c) Others.	(d) Total.
		Head Office.							
		Rs. Rs.							
		1 Inspector General of Jails ... 2,000*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Superintendent of Jail Manufacture ... 750 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Personal Assistant to Inspector General ... 300— 500	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Superintendents of Central Jails. †							
		6 ... ... 600—1,050	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 300	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Assistant Superintendents.							
		1 400	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 300	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 250	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deputy Superintendents and others.							
		2 Deputy Superintendents ... 400— 600	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Ditto ... 350— 500	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jail.	92	1 Jute Mill Manager ... 320— 400	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2 Foremen ... ... 240— 300	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1 1st Factory Assistant ... 170— 220	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Carder and Spinner ... 150— 200	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Reserve Head Warder ... 150	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Chief Head Warder ... 120	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Warder 110	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Warder 100	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Tent-maker ... ... 85— 110	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Jailors.							
		1 1st grade ... ... 275— 350	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		3 2nd ,, ... 225— 275	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
		4 3rd ,, ... 175— 225	1	...	...	3	...	...	3
		8 4th ,, ... 125— 175	...	...	...	8	...	...	8
		15 5th ,, ... 100— 125	...	...	...	13	2	...	15
		15 6th ,, ... 75— 100	...	...	...	14	...	1	15
		Reformatory Schools.							
		1 ... ... 300— 400	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		1 ... ... 200— 250	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		18 Medical Officers as Superintendents of District Jails with allowance of... 100	13	...	...	5	...	...	5
		Total ...	39	5	1	43	3	1	47

* *Ex-officio* Inspector of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal.

† The Superintendent of Alipur Jail is also *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector General of Jails, Bengal, and *ex-officio* Vice-President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipur.

The Superintendent of the Presidency Jail receives Rs. 150 as house-rent allowance, and the Superintendent of the Bhagulpur Central Jail Rs. 50 as conveyance allowance.

Section III.—Sittings at Calcutta.

WITNESS No. I—*30th March 1887.*

Examination of A. D. LARYMORE, Esq., Superintendent of the Alipur Central Jail.

The *President.*

When did you first enter Government service?—Nearly 24 years ago. I have been 12 years in the Bengal Police, and nearly 13 years in the Jail Department. I was born and educated in County Cavan, Ireland. I came to India during the Mutiny, and served through the Mutiny as a volunteer. I then went home and returned again, and was appointed to the Salt Department, which was subsequently amalgamated with the Police, and I have now been in charge of Jails for nearly 13 years.

How many prisoners are there in the Alipur Central Jail?—Owing to the release of a number of prisoners during the Jubilee, there are now comparatively few. The number is about 1,852; the average number is little short of 2,000.

From what places do these prisoners come? We receive many from other Jails. Prisoners in other Jails are, under the orders of the Inspector General, drafted to Alipur; prisoners are also sent from Burma. We receive prisoners from all parts of India, except Madras, from which Presidency prisoners are sent to the Andamans. We are a receiving jail for prisoners under sentence of transportation, and Burmese prisoners on first arrival are brought to us, and then drafted to the various Jails up-country.

Do you receive European prisoners?—No; all European prisoners go to the Presidency Jail.

Dr. *Lethbridge.*

You are liable to receive European female prisoners?—Yes. There is no accommodation for European females in the Presidency Jail. We receive both civil and criminal female prisoners, Europeans and Natives.

The *President.*

Have you any industries established in your Jail? Yes; the chief industry is jute, and we work for the Opium Agencies in making chest covers. We also do a little work for the market; we work in iron and wood for all the Jails in the country. We train blacksmiths, tinsmiths, and carpenters for the other Jails, and execute such unimportant iron-work as they require for cooking utensils and that kind of thing.

Dr. *Lethbridge.*

What has been the average profit to Government, roughly speaking, for the last 12 or 14 years from prison industries?—From Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,80,000, not deducting prison labour.

The *President.*

Who is the officer next in rank to you?—The Assistant Superintendent.

What are the duties of the Assistant Superintendent?—He assists the Superintendent. It is a very important charge. He confines himself a good deal to supervision. My present Assistant Superintendent has been two or three times in charge of other Jails during the absence of the Superintendents. When we get a new Assistant Superintendent, we have instructions for training him. We place him in charge of the office duties, and train him to the supervision of Jail subordinates, and by degrees he gets to know what is necessary. He accompanies the Superintendent through the Jail and sees punishments inflicted, and he performs such duties of the Superintendent as are committed to him.

The *President*—contd.

Who compose the Superintendent's staff after the Assistant Superintendent?—The Jailor, who is a European, the Deputy Jailor, three Assistant Jailors, and a supernumerary, who is learning his work. We have thirty-four Warders and four Head Warders, and also a Drill Instructor for teaching the Warders drill.

Have you any female Warders?—No; we find it very difficult to get a woman to do the work, so we employ an elderly man selected from the other Jails. We had a female Warder once, who was a prisoner released on remission of sentence. For the internal management of the female ward, we have two female Overseers who have been promoted from the convict prisoners. At the head of the Manufacturing Department there is the Deputy Superintendent; there is also a Mill Manager and his Assistant, and a Shopman and a Foreman for the Workshops. These are all Europeans. We have a Native Accountant under the Deputy Superintendent.

Who keeps watch and ward outside the Jail?—We have a regular Warder staff who keep outside and inside ward, and we have a military guard stationed at the gate; but they have no duties of any kind inside the Jail; they are only there to be ready in case of any outbreak. They understand their duties in that respect.

How are provisions purchased in your Jail?—We call for tenders quarterly by advertisement in the various papers, and contractors appear with specimens of their provisions, and we select the best and cheapest tender.

Who examines to the quality of the food delivered at the Jail?—The Superintendent and the Medical Officer. We have a Medical Officer specially attached to our Jail. The Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, whose duty it used to be to look after the Jail, found the duties too heavy; and we have now an Assistant Surgeon who is a Native. If he objected to any article of food, he would make a note of it in his minute book, or inform me personally, and indicate the cause of objection; and if I differed from him, I should refer the matter to the Inspector General. The tendency of the Medical Officer is to complain of the food.

You consider it extremely important that the greatest care should be exercised in this matter?—Yes.

What power have you in awarding punishment?—I punish up to thirty stripes after summary inquiry. I can put a man into separate and solitary confinement for 14 days, and into dark cells for 72 hours; but during that time the prisoner is brought out to eat and bathe. I can punish with fetters of 3lbs. weight and also with loss of marks.

The *President*—contd.

The marks to which you refer are marks which entitle a man to a remission of sentence for good behaviour?—Yes; and for industry.

The promotion of subordinates in the Jail Department depends much on your recommendation? Yes; entirely so.

Supposing charges of misconduct are brought against Natives—charges, for instance, of having introduced proscribed articles of food to the prisoners, who has power to investigate these complaints?—I take them up myself and dispose of them, except where it is a very flagrant case, and then I send it before the Magistrate. Money is frequently brought in in that way. The prisoners write letters to relations in the neighbourhood; and the Warder who conveys the letter outside gets about Rs. 5 from the prisoner's relations, gives the prisoner a trifle, and keeps the remainder for himself. Any charge of misconduct against a Warder would be inquired into by me, and, if proved, the man would be dismissed by me with a right of appeal to the Inspector General, of which they invariably avail themselves.

Is there any other important part of your duty which I have omitted to bring out?—No; I think you have brought out everything.

In your Jail do you inflict solitary confinement under the orders of the Courts?—Yes.

Whose duty is it to watch the effect of solitary confinement on the prisoners?—If a man complains, we send a Medical Officer to him. If the Medical Officer finds him ill, he takes him to hospital. I visit daily every cell, including those of prisoners in solitary confinement.

Do you ascertain whether the prisoners have any complaint to make?—Yes; I give them an opportunity for speaking freely; and any complaints they may have to make I investigate then and there.

Are there any official visitors to your Jail?—Yes; we have twelve who have each three visits to make a year, *viz.*, the Legal Remembrancer, the Judge of the District, the Magistrate of the District, the Joint Magistrate for the time being, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and several other Government officials.

What appointment did you hold before you entered the Alipur Central Jail?—I had been Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Central Jail and European Penitentiary. I was in charge of the Presidency Jail immediately before I was appointed to the Alipur Jail. The Presidency Jail is also a Central Jail; the difference is that it contains all the European convicts of Bengal.

Who were the officers employed under you in the Presidency Jail?—There was no Assistant Superintendent, but we had a Special Medical Officer, one of the Medical Hospital Staff. There are two Resident Surgeons at the General Hospital, one of whom attends the Jail, and the other the Lunatic Asylum.

Had you any Deputy Superintendent?—Yes; the only industry carried on in the Presidency Jail is Government Printing. The Deputy Superintendent there is a professional Printer.

Had you a European Jailor in that Jail?—Yes, and four European Warders. The average number of prisoners there is about twelve hundred, of whom

The *President*—contd.

about eighty to a hundred are Europeans. The number varies a good deal. Owing to the fluctuating nature of a large portion of the European Jail population, *viz.*, sailors convicted of refusal of duty, we, in the Presidency Jail, receive short-time Europeans and some long-time ones. When the Penitentiary at Hazaribagh was abolished, the long-time Europeans were sent down to the Presidency Jail.

Have you served in any of the Mufasal Jails?—Yes; in the Midnapur and Hazaribagh Central Jails. The Central Jails in Bengal are all in charge of Europeans. The Rajshahye Jail is specially circumstanced, in that the Civil Surgeon is also Superintendent. All the others have special Superintendents. The Civil Surgeon of the Rajshahye Jail has a house on the premises. The Superintendents are all Europeans, the majority of them having been selected from the Assistant Superintendents in the Police Department.

Have you ever met with a Native whom you think it would be possible to appoint as Assistant Superintendent of a Jail?—I have seen Natives who were good enough to be Assistant Superintendents. I have known Native Police Assistants whom I should be willing to take on as Assistant Superintendents under me, but I have known no Native whom I would appoint to the independent charge of a Central Jail.

We understand there are only three Assistant Superintendents of Jails; do you consider that that number is larger than is necessary to afford a training ground for Superintendents?—I think not, when I remember that India is a sickly country, and that at any time one or two Assistant Superintendents might be required to officiate as Superintendents.

Does it frequently happen that one or two of these Assistant Superintendents are put in charge of Jails?—In every year at least two of them officiate.

Is there any reason why Natives should not be appointed Deputy Superintendents?—There is a good deal of dependence placed on a Deputy Superintendent. He assists a good deal in maintaining discipline and proper industry.

Have you ever known a Native in this position?—I have heard that one Native, a Parsi, made an excellent Deputy Superintendent. I think he was in the Buxar Jail. I have heard that he came from a Bombay mill. In the Buxar Jail they work in cotton goods. There are two domiciled Europeans in this grade; one is holding an acting appointment. His permanent appointment is that of 1st grade Jailor.

Do you know any other Jailors who are domiciled Europeans?—Of the other Jailors, one is a Eurasian, three are Europeans, thirty-eight are Hindus, two are Mahomedans, and one is a Marwari.

I believe you are Vice-President of the Calcutta Reformatory School?—Yes; we have two Reformatory Schools in this Presidency—one at Hazaribagh, and one at Alipur. I am Vice-President of the one at Alipur, the head of which is a German by birth, and permanently settled in India.

The *President*—concld.

Would you recommend that in exceptional cases Jailors should be appointed Assistant Superintendents?—If it were possible to appoint a man to that grade on the understanding that he was to get no higher promotion, I should not object.

You do not consider that the men you get as Jailors are qualified to become Superintendents of Jails?—Not to be in independent charge.

In whose charge are the District Jails of this Presidency?—They are under the superintendence of a Civil Surgeon, but under the immediate charge of a resident Jailor.

In District Jails do Jailors practically perform duties analogous to those performed by Superintendents in the Central Jails?—No.

What is the average number of prisoners in the other Central Jails?—A 1st class Central Jail is supposed to be capable of accommodating one thousand prisoners.

How many District Jails are there in Bengal?—Forty-five altogether.

What is the average number of prisoners in District Jails?—From three hundred and fifty down to seventy-five. It varies.

Is there any other class of Jail?—Each subdivision has a Subsidiary Jail attached.

What term prisoners are sent to these Subsidiary Jails?—It depends on the powers of the Magistrate. If a 1st class Magistrate, he may sentence to 2 years; but no prisoner can remain in a Subsidiary Jail for more than 14 days. There are eighty-four Subsidiary Jails in Bengal, one in each sub-division. The Sub-divisional Officer is the Superintendent of this Jail, and the Native Doctor takes the duties of Jailor, for which he receives Rs. 10 a month. A man whose sentence is less than 14 days serves his term there; and an accused person who is committed to the Sessions is sent there, and then to the District Jail to await his trial.

The Hon'ble *Maulvi Abdul Jubbar.*

If it were known that Jailors, as a rule, would be promoted to the Assistant Superintendentships, do you not think that you would get better educated persons to offer themselves for these appointments?—We are now getting a very superior class as Jailors. They are willing to come as supernumeraries and work for months on nothing. We take no man who has not passed the first standard of the University. They are all, without exception, Natives of Bengal. They come in and for 3, 4, 5, or 6 months receive no pay, but are maintained by relations, and then are appointed Assistant Superintendents.

If you made promotions to Assistant Superintendentships from Jailors, would you not get better Natives for the appointments of Jailors and Assistant Jailors?—I do not think so. We get men now who have passed the Entrance Examination, and unless you take men who have graduated, you cannot do much better than that. They are all respectable and well recommended. They are as good as you could hope to get with the prospects before them.

Mr. *Ryland.*

I suppose it is not only education that qualifies men for these appointments?—No. A Jail appointment is a very special appointment. In my experience of India there is no appointment which requires so many qualities as that of a Superintendent at a large Central Jail.

The men you promote are men who are selected for the position on account of their possessing special qualities?—Yes. Promotion goes by merit, not by seniority, and every man who is made a Jailor has received his training in a Central Jail as a Deputy Jailor.

What objection is there to appointing a Native directly to the post of Assistant Superintendent?—I think there is none. I know many Natives whom I should be willing to take to-morrow as Assistants, but not to place in independent charge. Besides, it would be unfair to appoint an outsider an Assistant over the heads of men who are expecting promotion in their turn.

The *President.*

Have Jailors any night duties to perform?—Yes. They are each supposed to go round the Jail on a different night once a week. They live in houses on the walls. They are held responsible for even escape, and they are continually in a ferment lest an escape should take place. It is one of the most unpleasant appointments I know of. A Jailor is on duty from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. He is supposed to be allowed one month's leave in the year. I have a Jailor living at Alipur, 3 miles from Calcutta, who has been twice to Calcutta in 3 years.

Do you wish to say anything further on the subject of your Department?—Yes. The furlough rules under which the majority of Uncovenanted men serve are very illiberal. Some few years ago, in 1877, the matter was referred to the Home Government, and it was directed by the Secretary of State that certain Uncovenanted Officers should come under the Covenanted Leave Rules. The Secretary of State defined the officers, laying down the pay as the principle of distinction. With regard to the Police Officers, the line was drawn at officers drawing Rs. 500 and upwards. My own case is an illustration. I had been acting as District Superintendent for 6 years and a half, in receipt of Rs. 500 a month, and I thought, therefore, that I should have come under the rule, and get 2 years in 8 furlough and the usual allowances. I referred the matter, and was told that it had been ruled in India that no officer could come under this rule, except an officer holding a permanent appointment. I therefore came under the ordinary rules for Uncovenanted Servants, and not the exceptional rules in favour of officers of a certain class. I am now obliged under my leave rules to serve 10 years before I can go on leave for one year, and after I have served for another period of 8 years, I may go on leave for another year and a half on half pay. If I require to spend longer time on leave through ill health or otherwise, for 3 months I am allowed to draw quarter pay, and after that no pay; whereas if I had come under Schedule A, I should have been allowed 2 years in 8 and 4 years on half pay during my entire service. And with regard to pensions in the Service to which I belong, we require to serve for 15 years before we are

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Section III.
A. D. Larymore, Esq.

The *President*—contd.

entitled to any pension, and in fact can claim no pension at all, but get what Government calls a compassionate allowance, no matter what our position may be. If we serve 14 years 11 months and 25 days, we get one month's pay for each year we have served, and nothing more. From 15 to 25 years' service I can claim no extra allowance beyond the one-third I should have drawn when I had served 15 years. When I have reached 25 years' service, I can get half pension up to a certain point—an imaginary half pension; that is, if I am drawing Rs. 1,000 a month, I may

The *President*—concld.

draw Rs. 498-10-6 a month, or something like that. When I have completed 25 years' service, if my health fails, or my appointment is abolished, I am entitled to half pension. What I think would be fair is that, after an officer has served 15 years, he should draw, as they do at home, fifteen-sixtieths of his pay, and a yearly increment, whatever it may be, up to 30 years. I think officers serving in India have as much right to consideration and equal pension as officers serving at home.

Witness No. II—*30th March 1887.*

P. Donaldson, Esq.

Examination of PETER DONALDSON, Esq., Superintendent, Presidency Jail.

The *President.*

When did you join the Service?—In January 1874. I am a Mechanical Engineer by profession. I was without any appointment when I came out to India. I was first appointed as Engineer at the Presidency Jail, but neither the position nor the pay was sufficient, so I only stayed there 6 months. I was subsequently asked to rejoin on better prospects, and on 7th January 1874 was given the Superintendentship of Jail Manufactures. The object at that time was to extend Jail manufactures, and Government thought I was a suitable man for the purpose. In 1880 I was promoted to the Superintendentship of the Buxar Jail. That was before the system of training Superintendents in the Assistant grade was introduced. I was afterwards transferred to the Presidency Jail.

The Presidency Jail is subject to non-official as well as official inspection?—Yes.

Is it your opinion that the Superintendentship of a Central Jail is a post which could be held by a Native of the class which ordinarily seeks employment in this Department?—I know of no Native who could hold that position.

Do you think it is a good plan to recruit the Assistant Superintendents from the Police?—I think that is a very good plan, but I am not sure that it is a better one than making selections from outside.

Do you consider that a training as Assistant Superintendent is highly conducive to efficiency as a Superintendent?—Yes.

There is a somewhat intricate code for the administration of Central Jails; is there not?—Yes.

Do you consider that Natives might be appointed Deputy Superintendents?—The Parsi Deputy Superintendent alluded to by Mr. Larymore was obtained through me.

Then you have no objection to employing Natives in that appointment if competent?—Certainly not. I prefer a Native, if he is really competent in every way, to a European. Natives know the language better and the feelings of the prisoners better, and I think that in many ways the prisoners work with them better.

Dr. *Lethbridge.*

Was the Parsi Deputy Superintendent to whom you have alluded at any time serving under you?—Yes; he worked with me.

Did he maintain discipline efficiently during working hours?—Yes.

Mr. *Ryland.*

Would such a man be likely to work well in a Jail when there were a large number of European prisoners employed in manufactures?—No. I must say that the Deputy Superintendents further than keeping the men to their work have very little to do with discipline; but what they have to do, this Parsi did very well.

The *President.*

In how many Jails in Bengal are Europeans found?—In all the Central Jails and Depôts. They are generally sent to the Presidency Jail. The number undergoing long service is very limited.

Do you receive military prisoners in Civil Jails in this Presidency?—We receive deserters, but only pending sentence. If military men are sentenced by a Civil Court they come to us.

The Hon'ble *Maulvi Abdul Jubbar.*

Are there any Natives in independent charge of Jails?—Yes. Native Civil Surgeons have charge of small Jails in addition to their other duties.

Mr. *Ryland.*

Have you anything to say on the subject of pension or furlough rules in your Department?—Yes. We, Uncovenanted men, wish that the leave and pension rules should be much improved. We have the same leave and pension rules as the Natives have, and we have more need of leave than the Natives have.

The *President.*

Do you consider that the period of leave allowed by the Uncovenanted Service rules is too short?—Yes; and another thing we complain of is, that no portion of it is allowed to count as service for pension.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SUB-COMMITTEE,

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Jails.

Section I.—Note by the Sub-Committee.

N.-W. P. and Oudh.
Jails.
Section I.

The staff of the Jail Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh consists of 27 officers drawing salaries of ₹100 and upwards, and not engaged in purely clerical duties. The Inspector General receives a salary of ₹1,833: the office is at present held by an officer of the Bengal Staff Corps.

There are three classes of Jails, *viz.*—(1) Central Jails; (2) District Jails, divided into four classes, according to the accommodation afforded in them; and (3) Lock-ups.

The Central Jails are six in number, and are situated at Agra, Fatehgarh, Allahabad, Benares, Bareilly, and Lucknow.

Under the orders of the Government of India contained in Resolution No. 17—481-94, dated 31st October 1884, the posts of Superintendents of Central Jails are reserved for Covenanted Medical officers, and the offices of Superintendent and Medical officer are thus combined. As a special case, an Uncovenanted officer has been allowed to retain the post of Superintendent of the Agra Central Jail.

The salary of the Superintendent is ₹700 rising to ₹950 and a house. Vacancies among Superintendents are filled by selection from the best qualified among the Civil Surgeons of Districts who have held charge of the smaller Jails; but as Medical officers holding these appointments are not allowed to practise their profession outside the Jail, difficulty is experienced in obtaining Civil Surgeons who are willing to join the Department, and at the time the Sub-Committee held its enquiry an Uncovenanted officer had been appointed to the charge of a Central Jail, because no qualified Civil Surgeon could be found to undertake it. The Superintendents are at present all Europeans.

There are no Deputy Superintendents in charge of manufactures in the Central Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but one mechanic is engaged on a salary of ₹250 rising to ₹300 to look after the steam machinery at Agra. This officer is at present a European.

In every Central Jail there is maintained the following European staff:—

1 Jailor on ₹200 rising to ₹250.	1 Warder on ₹100 rising to ₹125.
1 Assistant Jailor on ₹150 rising to ₹175.	1 Matron on ₹50.

The European Jailors, Assistant Jailors, and Warders are, with a few exceptions, retired Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers of good character. The Matron is usually the wife of one of the European staff. Two of the European Jailors are domiciled in India.

The other subordinates in a Central Jail are Natives, and the highest salary enjoyed by any of them is ₹55.

District Jails are ordinarily placed under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon or other Civil Medical officer, who receives an allowance of ₹50 to ₹150, according to the class of Jail of which he has charge.

Eleven District Jails in the North-Western Provinces are in charge of officers of the Subordinate Medical Department, Senior Apothecaries, who are principally domiciled Europeans or Eurasians.

In the absence of qualified Medical officers, the executive charge of a District Jail is assigned to one of the Subordinate Magistrates, generally a Native Deputy Magistrate, and the medical charge devolves on the Native Assistant Surgeon.

A Native Assistant Surgeon of ten years' service may, if otherwise qualified, be placed in executive charge of a District Jail.

The Daroga, or Native Jailor, is the chief officer under the Superintendent and the actual manager of the Jail. Twelve officers of this grade receive salaries amounting to ₹100; of the others, the pay varies from ₹50 to ₹100. Nine of these Darogas are Hindus and three Mahomedans.

As a rule Darogas are appointed from clerks who enter the Department on ₹15 to ₹20 a month, and assist in the management and discipline of the Jail, and are by degrees entrusted with the supervision of industries, the issue of rations, measuring up of daily tasks, distribution of labour, and the custody and preparation of warrants, labour tickets, registers, and accounts.

The Departmental member considers that the European staff of the Central Jails could not be replaced by Eurasians or Natives, as they have frequently European prisoners under their charge, and their presence tends greatly to the maintenance of discipline and the repression of insubordination. He supports his opinion by that expressed by Dr. Walker, the late Inspector General, on the reorganization of the Department in 1871. He observes that the superior offices practically constitute a branch of the Civil Medical Service, and that the inferior offices are of a kind that are little sought after.

In the North-Western Provinces no witnesses were called by the Departmental member

Section II.—Note by the Departmental Member.

N. W. P. & Oudh.

Jails.

Section II.

The Jails in these Provinces are classified as—

(1) Central.
(2) 1st class, with accommodation for from 500 to 1,000 convicts.
(3) 2nd class, with accommodation for from 300 to 500 convicts.
(4) 3rd class, with accommodation for from 150 to 300 convicts.
(5) 4th class, with accommodation for under 150.
(6) Lock-ups.

Central Jails.— There are six Central Jails, *viz.*, Agra, Fatehgarh, Allahabad, Benares, Bareilly, and Lucknow.

The average accommodation of these Jails is 2,124, and the average population for the past three years has been 1,431·03.

To these Jails are ordinarily drafted all convicts whose term of sentence is three years and upwards. Of late years, owing to a demand for workmen to complete the Jail buildings under construction at Bareilly, Fatehgarh, and Benares, the District Jails have sent their convicts of shorter terms. As the prison population is at present very small, this will continue to be done so as to utilize the Central Jails as much as possible, and reduce expenditure at the District Jails.

The European establishment of a Central Prison consists of a Superintendent, a Medical Officer, one Jailor, one Assistant Jailor, one Warder, one Matron of female ward.

Under the orders of the Government or India (see Resolution No. 17—481-94, dated 31st October) the posts of Superintendent were reserved for Covenanted Medical Officers (Dr. Tyler, an Uncovenanted Officer, has been allowed, as a special case, to retain the post of Superintendent, Agra Central Prison, which he was holding at the time of promulgation of this order), and the two offices of Superintendent and Medical Officer were thus combined. The remuneration of the Superintendent is a salary of ₹700 rising to ₹950 by annual increments of ₹50, and a house.

It has been held, in these Provinces at least, that it is good economy to combine the post of Superintendent and Medical Officer, but there is nothing in the duties of the Superintendent that necessitates his being a medical man. Any man of good administrative abilities, accustomed to discipline, and with powers of organization, would, I believe, successfully manage a Central Prison with an efficient Assistant Surgeon, to perform the medical duties.

There are no Assistant Superintendents learning their work as in Bengal. Vacancies among the Superintendents are filled up by selection from the best qualified among the Civil Surgeons of Districts who have held charge of the smaller Jails; but as a Superintendent of a Central Prison has no civil medical duties to perform outside of the Jail, and is not allowed to keep up his private practice, many Civil Surgeons are unwilling to join the Department. At the present moment an Uncovenanted Officer, Dr. Higginson, is holding charge of a Central Prison, failing a qualified Civil Surgeon willing to take the post.

There are no Deputy Superintendents in charge of manufactures as there are in Bengal; but one mechanic, a European, on a salary of ₹250 rising to ₹300, is maintained to lookafter and supervise the steam machinery at Agra, the only Jail which possesses any.

The Jailors draw from ₹200 to ₹250, Assistant Jailors from ₹150 to ₹175, Warders from ₹100 to ₹125, and Matron ₹50; all have free quarters.

These are all Europeans, and are, with few exceptions, discharged Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of good character. I do not think these could be possibly replaced by Eurasians or Natives, as they have frequently European prisoners under their charge, and their presence undoubtedly tends greatly to the maintenance of discipline and the repression of anything like insubordination.

The Matron is usually the wife of one of the European staff.

The remainder of the subordinates are entirely Natives, and the highest salary obtained by them is ₹55.

District Jails.—The District Jails are ordinarily supervised by the Civil Surgeon of the District, who receives an allowance of—

₹		
150	for a	1st class Jail.
100	„	2nd „
75	„	3rd „
50	„	4th „

These officers can hardly be held to belong to the Department, although in their capacity of Superintendents they are subordinate to the Inspector General, for they are liable to be transferred to other duties by the Surgeon General without any reference to the Inspector General of Prisons.

In the absence of a Covenanted Medical Officer, the post of Civil Surgeon is frequently held by officers of the Subordinate Medical Department (Senior Apothecaries) and by other Uncovenanted medical men. There are eleven such in these Provinces at present. These officers are generally men bred and born in the country, some of them of pure European descent, and in several instances have proved themselves excellent Jail Superintendents, and in my opinion quite qualified, had the rules of the service permitted it, to hold charge of a Central Prison. As Medical Officers, the fact of their being placed in civil medical charge of a District is guarantee that they are duly qualified for medical charge of a Jail.

In the absence of a qualified Medical Officer, the executive charge of the Jail is made over to one of the Subordinate Magistrates, generally a Native Deputy Magistrate, and the medical charge devolves on the Native Assistant Surgeon. If the latter be of 10 years' service, he may be, if otherwise qualified, placed in executive charge. In practice this never occurs at 1st class Jails, which are placed at large civil stations, where a Civil Surgeon is always kept.

After the Superintendent, the Daroga or Native Jailor is the chief officer, and is in fact, under the guidance of the Superintendent, the actual manager of the Jail. The pay varies from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

These officers, as a rule, enter the Department as clerks on Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month, in which capacity they assist in the management and discipline of the Jail, and are entrusted by degrees with the supervision of factories, with the issue of rations, the measuring up of the daily tasks, the distribution of labour, and the custody and maintenance of the warrants, labour-tickets, registers, and accounts. The most intelligent and active soon bring themselves to notice, and get promotion by selection to the higher grades.

The other officers of the Jail are the Naib Daroga, one or two vernacular clerks, according to size of Jail, an English clerk, and the Native Warder establishment. No one draws above Rs. 40 pay.

In the Jails which hold but a small population of short-term prisoners, only those who are acquainted with any handicraft at the time of conviction can be put to skilled labour; the majority know none, and have to be employed in beating out and twisting aloe fibre and munj, working it up into ropes, and pounding broken bricks, cleaning the Jail, plastering the walls, drawing water, chopping firewood, and so on. Blanket-weaving (which requires little skill), spinning yarn, and weaving the coarse cloth required for Jail use are about the highest form of skilled labour pursued.

Where the population of a Jail comprises convicts whose term permits of their being instructed in a trade, the better class of durries and woollen carpets are made. Blacksmith's and whitesmith's work, carpentering, cloth-weaving of all kinds, pottery, and brick-making, and mason's work are all taught.

The leave and pensions of the Covenanted Officers are governed by the rules of the Medical Department, and those of all others by the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Service.

At present none but Covenanted Medical Officers can obtain the post of Superintendent of a Central Jail, and those of the Uncovenanted Service are disqualified under the Resolution of the Government of India before quoted, however well fitted otherwise.

Extract from a Memorandum forwarded by the Chief Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1793, dated 11th April 1887.

Leave and pension to Superintendents are regulated by the general rules of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services. "There are no special rules governing the pay, pension, and leave of the subordinates; these are regulated by the Civil Codes." Though leave of absence under existing rules is ordinarily granted to Prison officers, they cannot claim it as a right.

Inspector General of Prisons Note of 23rd March 1887.

Jail Manual, page 26, para. 71.

By the Government of India's Resolution No. 21—747, dated 18th April 1879 (Home Department, Public), offices carrying a salary of Rs. 200 and upwards were reserved for "Natives of India," as defined in Section 6 of Chapter 3, 33 Vic. Some Departments (such as Opium, Salt, &c.) were, however, exempted from the operation of this ruling. Dr. W. Walker, then at the head of the Jail Department, protested against it on the ground that the employment of European Warders and Jailors at the Central prisons was a necessity. He proposed to have his Department added to those named in clause (*d*), paragraph 3, of the Resolution. He pointed out that in these Provinces 21 higher appointments in the Jail Department were held by "Europeans," and these, he thought, could "under no circumstances" be replaced by "Natives of India." But on matters being represented to the Government of India, His Excellency in Council "did not consider it desirable to modify the orders in question" so as not to affect the Jail Department. The Governor General in Council concurred in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that it may be necessary to employ Europeans in some of the higher appointments in the Jail Department, but thought the general rule should stand that appointments of persons other than "Natives of India" to the Department on salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards should be reported for previous sanction by the Governor General in Council.

C. R. No. 1607, General, 1879.

C. R. No. 2697, General, 1879.

Practically Europeans only are employed as Superintendents, because—

(1) Superintendentships of Central Jails are specially preserved for Covenanted Medical Officers.

(2) Superintendentships of District Jails are conferred on Civil Surgeons whenever it is possible, so as to combine Medical Officer and Superintendent in one.

(3) It also seems desirable, for the reasons given by Dr. Walker, that Europeans should be employed as Central Prison Jailors and Warders. At the reorganization of the Department in 1871, it was thought advisable to keep the European establishment unhanged. In the remaining appointments Natives should be and are employed.

Page 127, paragraph 6 of Judicial (Criminal) Proceedings for October 1871.

N.-W. P. & Oudh.
Jails.
Section II.

In the Jail Department the superior officers practically constitute a branch of the Civil Medical Service, and can hardly be treated for the purposes of the Public Service Commission inquiry separately. As to the inferior offices, they are of a kind that are little sought after, and hardly fall within the scope of the enquiry.

Existing Organization and Constitution of the Jail Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1	2	3	4						
			NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS IN EACH CLASS OR GRADE NOW HELD BY						
			1	2	3	4			
						Natives of India.			
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments, or of appointments not being purely clerical, on salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of the gazetted appointments and the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades, with rate of pay attached to each.	Europeans not domiciled in India.	Europeans domiciled in India.	Eurasians.	(a) Hindus.	(b) Mahomedans.	(c) Others.	(d) Total.
Jails.	Gazetted appointments—7.	*Class I.*	Class I—1	Class III—2	...	Class V—9	Class V—3	...	12
		1 Inspector General, pay Rs. 1,833.	„ II—6	...	...	...	...	...	...
			„ III—16	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class II.	„ IV—1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6 Superintendents, Central Prisons, being Medical Officers, pay Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 950 by annual increment of Rs. 50.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other appointments—81.	*Class III.*							
		6 Jailors, pay Rs. 200 to 250.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6 Assistant Jailors, pay Rs. 150 to 175.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6 Warders, pay Rs. 100 to 125.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class IV.							
		1 Mechanic, pay Rs. 250 to 300.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class V.							
		12 Darogahs, pay Rs. 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. M. STANLEY CLARKE, *Colonel*,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 965, dated Simla, 27th August 1879.

From—F. C. Daukes, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1526, dated the 12th June last, recommending that the Jail Department be exempted from the ruling contained in paragraph 3 of the orders of this Department, dated the 18th April, on the employment of Natives of India to higher posts in the Uncovenanted Service.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council concurs in the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner that it may be necessary to employ Europeans in some of the higher appointments in the Jail Department. As, however, the number of appointments to which other than commissioned officers would be appointed, and which carry salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards, are extremely few, His Excellency in Council does not consider it desirable at present to modify the orders in question, so as to exempt these appointments from the operation of the rule in paragraph 3.

3. For the present, therefore, the appointment of persons other than Natives of India to the Jail Department on salaries of Rs. 200 and upwards should in each case be submitted for the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SUB-COMMITTEE,

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

PUNJAB.

Jails.

Section I.—Note by the Sub-Committee.

There are seven appointments in the Jail Department in the Punjab other than clerical, which carry a salary of ₹100 and upwards, and are held by officers whose whole time is given to the Department.

The Inspector General of Jails in the Punjab receives a salary of ₹1,500. The office has hitherto always been held by a Medical officer of long standing in the service and with experience of Jail work.

The Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail, District Jail, and Female Penitentiary, receives a salary of ₹1,050. The appointment is held by an Uncovenanted Medical officer.

The Superintendent of the Central Jail at Chenawan receives a salary of ₹850. The appointment is held by a Covenanted Medical officer. The Chenawan Jail is a temporary jail located at that spot in order to enable the employment of the prisoners on public works which have been undertaken in connection with the Irrigation Department.

Fifteen District Jails are under the executive charge of the Civil Medical officers of the stations in which they are situated, or of Extra Assistant Commissioners in addition to their ordinary duties. For their services as Superintendents, the officers mentioned receive allowances of ₹100 or ₹150 according to the class of Jail. Ten of these officers are Europeans, one is a Eurasian, and four are Hindus. There are 19 other District Jails in the Province with *ex-officio* Superintendents who receive allowances of less than ₹100.

There are two appointments of Deputy Superintendent—one at the Lahore Jail and one at the Chenawan Jail—on salaries of ₹250 each, of which one is held by a Eurasian and the other by a Hindu; but the appointment at Lahore was vacant at the time of the Sub-Committee's enquiry.

The Head Jailors at the Lahore and Chenawan Central Jails receive salaries of ₹150; one is now a Hindu, the other is a Mahomedan.

The Punjab Jail Manual requires that an officer appointed to the post of Superintendent should possess temper and a colloquial knowledge of the Vernacular; that he should be familiar with the rules and orders of Government relating to Jails, and should be sufficiently acquainted with the Code of Criminal Procedure to discharge the magisterial functions of an officer in executive charge of a Jail.

The Departmental member considers that Natives are not well fitted for the executive charge of Jails, inasmuch as they are wanting in energy, self-reliance, and powers of organization, and do not exercise a sufficiently firm control over the Jail establishment; but he adds that the charge of 1st class District Jails has been held only by a few Natives and for short periods, and that in a few instances Native Superintendents have managed the smaller Jails efficiently, and have not displayed the defects referred to.

Surgeon-General Dallas, who was for twenty-one years Inspector General of Jails in the Punjab, considered that Natives are unfit to take charge as Superintendents of a Jail such as the Lahore Central Jail, for the reasons given by the Departmental member. He allowed that they may do very well for a small Jail, and that the Native Head Jailors at Lahore and Chenawan are very able men.

Dr. Dickson considered that the Native Head Jailors spoken of by Dr. Dallas are well-fitted for their present posts, but not for the post of Superintendent.

Punjab.
Jails.
Section II.

Section II.—Note by the Departmental Member.

1. (*a*) The appointment of Inspector General of Prisons has hitherto always been held by a Medical Officer of long standing in the Service and with experience of Jail work.

In regard to the other gazetted appointments in the Department, *viz.*, those of Superintendents of Jails which are ordinarily held by Medical Officers (Civil Surgeons) and Extra Assistant Commissioners, paragraph 16 of the Punjab Jail Manual requires (*a*) that an officer should be fitted for the post in respect to his knowledge of the language colloquially and his temper; (*b*) that he should be familiar with the rules of the Jail Manual and subsquent orders of Government; and (*c*) that he should possess sufficient acquaintance with the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Prisons Act to discharge efficiently the duties of an officer in executive charge of a Jail.

A certificate to the above effect by the Commissioner of the Division or Deputy Commissioner of the District is necessary in case of all first appointments; and in the case of Uncovenanted officers, not being Civil Surgeons, appointed for the first time, the sanction of the Local Government is necessary in addition to the certificates.

(*b*) For appointments to Jail clerkships and clerkships in may office, it is necessary that the candidate shall have passed the Middle School Examination.

(*c*) All other classes of appointments in the Department, *viz.*, Jailors, Mohurrirs, Turnkeys, Burkandazes, &c., are made in accordance with Jail Department Circular No. 7—500, dated 30th January 1874 (copy attached). Physical fitness and strength of mind are essential in these appointments.

2. The conditions of service in the Department in regard to pay, pension, and furlough of the classes named in (*b*) and (*c*) above are those ordinarily applicable to Uncovenanted Officers, except in the case of Burkandazes, who have to serve continuously for eight years in the Department before they can be brought on to the permanent establishment and earn for themselves pensionary right (*vide* Jail Department Circular No. 29—2577 of 1882) (copy attached).

Of the appointments named in (*a*), there are but three which are held as single charges; these are Inspector General of Prisons, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lahore, and Superintendent, Central Jail, Chenawan. The first and last-named are held by Covenanted Medical Officers, and the second-named by an Uncovenanted Medical Officer. (The Public Works Jail at Chenawan is a temporary one, and will soon be closed.) The rules in respect to pay, &c., ordinarily applicable to such officers are applicable to them. All other appointments as Superintendents of Jails are held in addition to other duties, and only carry non-pensionable allowances, the officers being in regard to pay, &c., under the rules of their respective Departments.

3. There are no *special* technical acquirements of professional attainments necessary for efficient service in the Department. The attainments necessary are those mentioned in 1 (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of this letter.

4. The classses of the community who seek to be employed in the Department in the various non-gazetted grades are for the greater part Hindus and Mahomedans of the country. A few appointments, such as Deputy Superintendentships of Central Jails and Warderships (of European prisoners) in the Lahore Central Jail, have hitherto always been conferred on members of the European and Eurasian community. Warders have mostly been retired soldiers. Jail establishments have very heavy and responsible duties to perform, and are very inadequately paid.

Next to that of Superintendent, the appointment of Jailor is the most important and responsible. The pay, which ranges from ₹25 a month in 4th class District Jails to ₹80 in 1st class District Jails, is not sufficient to attract and keep in the Department men of intelligence, honesty, and energy—qualifications which are essentially necessary in officials who have to discharge the important, responsible, and difficult duties of Jailors.

And the prospects in the subordinate Department are almost *nil*. There is only one permanent appointment in it which carries more than ₹80 a month, *viz.*, that of Jailor of the Lahore Central Jail. The subordinates in the lower grade—the Jamadars, Duffadars, and Burkandazes—are, for the duties they have to perform, still more inadequately paid. The last-named draw only ₹6 and ₹7 a month, and are notoriously corrupt and inefficient. The pay is less than can be earned by an ordinary coolie.

No Natives have since I became Inspector General of Prisons been Superintendents of Central Jails in the Punjab, and charge of 1st class District Jails has been held by few Natives and for short periods.

As Superintendents of Jails, I consider most Natives are wanting in energy, self-reliance, and powers of organization, and they do not exercise a sufficiently firm control over the Jail establishments.

I should, however, state that in a few instances Native Superintendents have managed the smaller Jails efficiently, and have not displayed the defects I have indicated above.

I enclose a statement showing the existing organization and constitution of the Department.

Extract from Circular No. 7500, dated the 30th January 1874.

I.—There shall be two classes of Burkandazes.

II.—All Burkandazes on entering the Service to be in the 2nd class, and to receive pay at the rate of ₹6 per month.

III.—After a Burkandaz has been in uninterrupted Jail Service for five years, it shall be competent for the Superintendent of the Jail, if he thinks proper, to raise him to the 1st class, provided that in no case shall any Jail at any time have more than one-third of its Burkandazes in the 1st class. The pay of the 1st class shall be at the rate of ₹7 per month.

IV.—No man shall be appointed a Duffadar who cannot read and write fluently. The pay of a Duffadar shall be Rs. 9 a month.

V.—Turnkeys are to rank as and get the same pay as Duffadars. No man is to be appointed Turnkey who cannot read and write fluently.

VI.—No man is to be appointed a Jemadar who cannot read and write fluently, and has not been a Duffadar in the Jail Service. The pay of a Jemadar shall be Rs. 12 a month.

VII.—No man shall be appointed Mohurrir who has not been a Jemadar in the Jail Service.

VIII.—No man shall be appointed a Jailor who has not been a Mohurrir.

IX.—In regard to the appointments of Jemadars, Mohurrirs, and Jailors mentioned in the immediately preceding rules, Superintendents will be allowed a discretion in cases where sufficient reasons exist for departing from these rules, provided the previous sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons be obtained in such cases.

Extract from Circular No. 29—2577, dated the 29th November 1882.

A certain number of men in each Jail made permanent.

2. A certain number of the contingent guard of the Jails is converted into a permanent establishment, and thus made eligible for pensions and gratuities according to the rules of the Civil Pension Code. Service as Jemadar will be counted as superior service, and in other grades as inferior* service.

Men with 8 years' continuous service to be made permanent on 1st November 1882.

3. Such men of the contingent guard as have, on the *1st November, completed 8 years' continuous service in your Jail* are to be brought on to the permanent establishment, from which date they will begin to count service for pension: provided that in no case shall the number exceed that laid down for your Jail in the schedule attached to the Government Resolution.

* It has lately been decided by Government that service as Jemadar is inferior (*vide* Circular No. 3 of 1884).

Existing Organization and Constitution of the Jail Department, Punjab.

1	2	3	4						
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments, or of appointments not being purely clerical, on salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of the gazetted appointments and the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades, with rate of pay attached to each.	NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS IN EACH CLASS OR GRADE NOW HELD BY						
			1	2		4			
			Europeans not domiciled in India.	Europeans domiciled in India.	Eurasians.	NATIVES OF INDIA.			
						(a) Hindus.	(b) Mahomedans.	(c) Others.	(d) Total.
Jail ...	Gazetted 18 ...	1 Inspector General of Prisons, Rs. 1,500.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Superintendent, Lahore Central Jail, District Jail, and Female Penitentiary, Rs. 1,050.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1 Superintendent, Chenawan Central Jail, Rs. 850.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		8 Superintendents, District Jails, 1st class, Rs. 150 each.	7	...	...	1	...	...	1
		7 Superintendents, District Jails, 2nd class, Rs. 100 each.	3	...	1	3	...	...	3
		Non-gazetted appointments:							
	Non-Gazetted 4	2 Deputy Superintendents of Lahore and Chenawan Central Jails, Rs. 250 each.			...	1	...	...	
		2 Jailors of Lahore and Chenawan Central Jails, at Rs. 150 each.	...	...	...	1	1	...	
		Total ...	13	...	1	6	1	...	7

The jail at Chenawan is a temporary one.
Deputy Superintendentship, Lahore Central Jail, vacant.

R. GRAY, *Surgeon-Major,*
Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

Section III.—Sittings at Lahore.

WITNESS No. I—*26th April 1887.*

Examination of Deputy Surgeon-General A. M. DALLAS, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

The *President.*

What appointments have you held?—I was for 21 years Inspector General of Jails in the Punjab, having previously been for 5 years Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail. My official connection with Jails has been entirely in the Punjab.

During the whole of that time has it been customary for Medical Officers to hold the appointments of Superintendent of the Central Jails?—Yes.

Do you consider the system of combining the appointments of Medical Officer and Superintendent in one person better than the system adopted in Bengal of having those appointments separate?—Yes. I consider it better financially and from the sanitary point of view. Financially, because if you divide the posts you find the medical man coming forward and proposing measures, such as the increment of diet to prisoners without regard to the expenditure they involve, and it requires an extremely strong-minded and determined non-professional man to resist pressure of that kind: whereas if the functions of Medical Officer and Superintendent be combined in one person, the opinion of the medical man will be reasonably influenced by considerations of expenditure. He will appreciate the possibilities more. Being responsible for the expenditure, he will think over the matter more carefully and proceed more cautiously.

Supposing the two appointments be held separately, what is the stipend which would be paid to an efficient Jail Superintendent of a Central Prison?—I do not think you could pay him less than now. The Superintendent is by no means highly paid on Rs. 950 with a house.

What would be a reasonable allowance to make to a Medical Officer for the medical charge of a Jail?—I think you could not give him less than Rs. 100 a month; but in a place like Lahore you could not possibly appoint the Civil Surgeon to look after the Jail. I think it is much the more economical plan to combine the offices of Medical Officer and Superintendent.

Have you contrasted the percentage of Jail mortality in the Punjab with the percentage of Jail mortality in Bengal?—Not lately, but the percentage of mortality in the Bengal Jails used to be much larger.

The *President*—contd.

On what labour do you employ your prisoners in Central Jails?—On hand labour, such as pounding paper.

And on any skilled labour?—Yes: carpet weaving. But I wish to say that although I am to a great extent responsible for the introduction of that labour into prisons, I have never approved of it. It is not penal labour at all. I introduced labour of this nature into the Punjab prisons, but I never introduced it with the intention that it should become a permanent part of the system. My idea was to establish a carpet manufacture and trade with England, and then hand it over to persons outside, who would take it up on the understanding that they would employ the prisoners whom we had taught when they were discharged.

Is any other kind of skilled labour carried on in the Jails here?—There is weaving of various kinds.

Have you any Superintendents of skilled labour in your Jails?—We have only a few instructors who are Natives. We have no machinery in our Jails such as they have in Bengal; what machinery we have is of the very rudest kind.

You have two Native Jailors employed in your Central Jails on salaries over Rs. 100; are they efficient men?—Yes. I have known both for years; one is a Hindu and the other a Mahomedan; one is a native of Delhi, and the other comes from a village near Gujranwala.

In some District Jails the Superintendent is a Native?—There are some Native Superintendents. It depends upon the class of Jail. They get Rs. 50, Rs. 75, and Rs. 150. These Superintendents are the Civil Surgeons of the District in which the Jail is situate.

Can you suggest any method by which Natives may be more largely employed in the upper branches of this Department?—I certainly cannot. I think we employ Natives in this Province as far as we can possibly employ them. I should distinctly not advise their being placed in charge of Central Jails.

Unless they happen to be in the Medical Service you mean?—No; that is not my objection. My experience of Natives as Superintendents is such as to lead me to believe that they are not fitted for the charge of a Jail such as the Lahore Central Jail.

The Hon'ble Mr. *Quinton.*

In what respects are they wanting?—In energy, self-reliance, coolness in an emergency. Then, again, they are not good disciplinarians. They do not know how to manage men. They are either severe to excess or extremely lax. They have not tact in the management of men, and they are wanting in organization and system. They may do very well for small Jails, but for the management of a large Jail like the Lahore Central Jail, where you carry out a real system of imprisonment, they are quite unfitted. There are about 1,600 prisoners in the Lahore Central Jail. Nor do I think they would do for a Jail like Chenawan, where the officer in charge of the Jail is brought constantly in contact with the Irrigation Department. Chenawan is a large Public Works Jail in the midst of canal work. There is a Native Jailor at that Jail, and a very first-rate man he is; an exceptionally good man, but he is not a highly educated man. Both the Native Jailors we have are very able men. The one at the Lahore Central Jail is getting old now; but the other man is an exceptionally good man.

Are they good disciplinarians?—I have not had much to do with the Jailor at Chenawan Jail since he obtained that appointment, that I had a good deal to do with him when he was Jailor at Lahore and Rupar. He was then a very good disciplinarian. We were obliged to check him; he was too severe; he was very apt to be violent.

The Hon'ble Mr. *Quinton*—contd.

Would such a man as that be suited for a Presidency Jail?—The man himself is not sufficiently educated, and I do not think he would have sufficient temper for it.

Is there any opinion you would like to give us on the subject of this Department?—I have nothing particular to add.

Chenawan Jail is a temporary jail—is it not?—Yes. It is what is called a Public Works Jail, and all Public Works Jails must be temporary.

What large public works are going on there?—The construction of a canal.

In the Punjab do you employ a large number of your prisoners on public works?—Yes.

These men are confined in the Central Jail near the scene of their labour?—Yes. For about 13 years before the Chenawan Jail was established we had one at Rupar.

Supposing you ceased to employ these men in public works, have you any Jail ready to receive them?—No. That is a difficulty we have had to deal with before.

At Chenawan is there no permanent prison?—No. The prisoners are confined in roughly constructed mud barracks.

WITNESS No. II—*26th April 1887.*

Examination of W. P. DICKSON, Esq., M.D., Superintendent, Lahore Central Jail.

W. P. Dickson, Esq.

The *President.*

How came you to obtain your present appointment?—I came to India to follow my profession. My father had lived here, but had not permanently settled here; he died at home. My first appointment was in 1871 to the Rupar Jail. I was there nearly 7 years, with the exception of 3 years, when I was officiating as Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail. When I left Rupar, I was permanently appointed to the Lahore Central Jail.

What is your opinion as regards the system of combining the functions of Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent in one official?—I think it is a very advisable one. A Medical Officer in a Jail, unless he is in charge of it, has a great want of authority. The whole authority is vested in the Superintendent, and all that the Medical Officer can do is to suggest; whereas if the appointment is held by one man, he can carry out without further reference any measures he may think necessary, and it is sometimes very important he should do so. We are liable to very serious outbreaks of disease in the Central Jails. All the large Jails in the Punjab have suffered more than once from epidemics, which have necessitated very prompt action indeed.

The *President*—contd.

In certain seasons have you not to keep a constant watch on the health of the prisoners?—Only when disease is prevalent.

Do you think that Medical Officers are, as a rule, as well fitted as professional Superintendents of Jails to superintend labour and enforce discipline in Jails?—I think so. One of the most important requirements in connection with labour is to be able to adjust it to a man's capabilities.

Have you been able to form any opinion with regard to the qualifications of Natives for employment as Jail Superintendents?—I have for nearly 7 years observed the work of both of the Head Jailors of whom Dr. Dallas was speaking, so I know the character of their work

The *President*—contd.

pretty thoroughly. I think they are very well fitted for their present posts, but not, I think, for the post of Superintendent. I think they would themselves acknowledge that they are unfitted for it. They are not educated men, and moreover throughout their service they have been accustomed to rely upon some officer superior to them for orders.

The *President*—concld.

Do you know anything about the Native Superintendents of District Jails ?—I know one or two of them.

How do they do their work?—My experience of them is not sufficient to enable me to say. I only know of them by correspondence and occasionally seeing them.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 2 P. S. C.—1-12-87.—540.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SUB-COMMITTEE

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

BOMBAY.
Jails.

Section I.—Note by the Sub-Committee.

The duties of the Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay, are discharged by the officer who is also Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, for which duties he receives a salary of ₹2,000. The present incumbent is an Uncovenanted officer, a European.

There is also a Personal Assistant, an Uncovenanted officer, who receives a salary of ₹250. This officer also is a European.

In the City of Bombay there are two Jails, the House of Correction and the Common Jail.

The Superintendent of the House of Correction, a European, formerly an officer in Her Majesty's Army, receives a monthly salary of ₹500, and as Governor of the Government Workhouse, a further allowance of ₹50. The Superintendent of the Common Jail, a European, who had served for many years as a clerk in the Inspector General's Office, receives a salary of ₹300.

European prisoners are detained in the House of Correction. In this Jail there is a Deputy Jailor, a European, on a salary of ₹140, and three Warders, two Europeans and one Eurasian, on salaries of ₹125.

There is only one Central Jail in the Bombay Presidency—that at Yarauda. The Superintendent is a European officer of the Medical service, and receives a monthly salary of ₹950; but he is also in charge of the District Jail at Yarauda and receives, in respect of that charge, an additional allowance of ₹100.

The staff of the Central Jail consists, in addition to the Superintendent, of a Jailor, a domiciled European, who receives a salary of ₹200 rising to ₹250; one Deputy Jailor, a Parsi, on ₹120; and three European Warders, one of whom is domiciled in India, on salaries of ₹100. European prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are sent to this Jail to undergo their sentences.

The District Jails at Ahmedabad and Dhuliakot are at present placed under the charge of one Resident Superintendent, a European, who draws a combined salary of ₹450 with ₹40 for house allowance.

There are Resident Superintendents at the District Jails at Karachi and Thana, on salaries varying from ₹200 to ₹350; one of these appointments is at present held by a domiciled European, the other by a European not domiciled.

In the other District Jails the office of Superintendent is held *ex-officio* by the Medical Officer of the station, the allowance varying from ₹50 to ₹150 according to the class of Jail, or by a Deputy Collector who receives no allowance.

Of the *ex-officio* Superintendents, nine are Europeans, one is a Eurasian, one is a Hindu, and one is a Parsi.

Jailors, of whom there are twelve divided into four grades, draw salaries of from ₹50 to ₹200. Two are domiciled Europeans, three are Eurasians, one is a Hindu, one is a Mahomedan, three are Parsis, and two are Jews.

Of the appointments of Jailors carrying a salary of ₹100 and upwards, two are held by domiciled Europeans, two by Eurasians, two by Parsis, and one by a Hindu.

Deputy Jailors, of whom there are ten, receive salaries less than ₹100.

There are two extra-mural or working gangs composed of prisoners under sentences of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years. These working gangs are employed in executing works under the Public Works Department.

The Superintendent of the Nára Gang, a Parsi Assistant Surgeon, receives a salary of R350 with R20 horse allowance; a Jailor on R100, also a Parsi, is attached to the Nára Gang. The Superintendent of the Bíjapur Gang, a domiciled European, receives a salary of R350.

The Resident Superintendents of Jails are appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Inspector General, and are usually selected from persons who have an intimate acquaintance with Jail management and discipline, such as Jailors or clerks in the office of the Inspector General.

The first appointments of Jailors are, as a rule, made from candidates seeking employment who are not already in the Department, the man whose antecedents, character and qualifications indicate him as likely to prove the most efficient Jailor being selected.

The Departmental member states that it has been found from experience that, except in the case of small subordinate Jails, the Head Clerks of Jails are unfitted for the duties and responsibilities of a Jailor. Deputy Jailors are, however, generally selected from the most deserving Head Clerks, who are required to be good English writers and to have a fair knowledge of accounts.

The six European or Eurasian Warders, who are employed only in the Jails in which European prisoners are usually confined, are selected, as a rule, from pensioned soldiers of the British Army.

Where the officers of the Department are not entitled to the benefit of other rules, the conditions of their service, in respect of pension and furlough, are regulated by the rules of the Code applicable to the Uncovenanted Service generally.

In addition to the Central and District Jails there are several Sub-Jails in charge of Native Jailors on salaries of R10.

The Departmental member reports that all classes of the community seek employment in the Jail Department, but that the greater number of the appointments are held by Brahmans. For executive work and for energy, self-reliance and a proper appreciation of discipline and method, the several classes in his judgment would rank in the following order:—

(1) Europeans.	(4) Jews.
(2) Parsis.	(5) Mahomedans.
(3) Eurasians.	(6) Hindus.

Four witnesses were examined by the Sub-Committee at Bombay and two at Poona.

Dr. Turnbull of the Indian Medical Service, who had held the appointments of Superintendent of a District Jail and Acting Inspector General of Jails, gave it as his opinion that it is necessary that the Superintendent of a House of Correction should be a European, because there are generally a large number of European sailors confined there, and he did not think that a Native would have sufficient moral influence to deal with them. As regards the Common Jail, he thought that it would depend on the qualifications of the Native whether he would be fit to be put in charge of it. He mentioned that one of the four Resident Superintendentships had been held by a Parsi, and that a Parsi Assistant Surgeon had charge of a working gang; and although he stated that he would not himself have selected the particular officer for that charge, he added that it was not on the score of race that he entertained any objection to him. He considered it an advantage that the Personal Assistant to the Inspector General should be a European, but that it is not absolutely necessary that he should be of that race. So long as Europeans are confined in the Jail he thought it desirable that there should also be a European Jailor and European Warders. Dr. Turnbull spoke of the Parsi Deputy Jailor in the Central Jail as a very efficient officer, and expressed his preference for Parsis or Mahomedans as Jailors to other Natives as they have more firmness. He approved of the system of combining the superintendence with the medical charge of a Jail as less likely to cause friction. In answer to a question whether use might not be made of Native medical graduates as Superintendents of the District Jails, he expressed doubt whether graduates would be willing to devote their whole time to the supervision of a Jail for the allowance now paid to the Civil Surgeon, and he added that it would be difficult to make a selection of a competent man by reason of the paucity of medical graduates with sufficiently high qualifications; but he informed the Sub-Committee that all the Medical Superintendents in charge of Jails are not Europeans. He stated that it is difficult to get educated Mahomedans or indeed educated men of any nationality to take Jailors' appointments.

Mr. Ganesh Sadasiv Bhide, Jailor in the Nasick Jail, stated that he desired to see a Native Jailor tried in the position of Superintendent and expressed himself satisfied with the distribution of promotion in the Department.

Mr. W. Willis, Superintendent of the Thana Jail, who had held charge as Superintendent of the Bíjapur Gang, stated that the duties of Superintendent of a working gang are more difficult and responsible than the charge of a Jail.

He considered that Natives are not so good as Europeans as Jailors, because they have not sufficient strength of mind. Among Natives he preferred Mahomedans as Jailors if they had sufficient education, but he added that he had had no experience of Parsis.

Dr. Greany, who had held charge of District Jails and also of the Bombay Central Jail, considered it desirable that the medical charge and superintendence of Jails should be combined, both on economical grounds and to avoid friction. He expressed his preference for Europeans

as Superintendents because of their greater firmness in Jails where Europeans or unruly prisoners are confined. He admitted that he should feel greater difficulty in selecting a Superintendent of a working gang; because although a European by reason of his greater energy is in some respects to be preferred, a Native by reason of his better knowledge of the prisoners and of the vernacular is able to get better work from them. He mentioned that he had had both a Parsi and a Eurasian as Jailors under him, and both had done their work well.

Mr. Framji Cowasji, Deputy Jailor of the Central Jail, Yarauda, thought it desirable that the duties of Superintendent and Medical Officer should be combined in the case of large Jails. He mentioned that Native Medical officers are in charge of some District Jails, and that the Native Medical Officer who is in charge of the Nára Gang has been well spoken of in official reports. He considered that Natives are competent to take charge as Superintendents of District Jails, and mentioned that he had himself held charge of the Poona District Jail, while the Superintendent of that Jail resided at Yarauda, a distance of five miles from the Poona Jail. Seeing that there are only seven European prisoners in the Yarauda Jail and that there is a European Superintendent and European Warders, he was not prepared to say that the office of Jailor in that Jail might not be held by a Native.

Mr. Moreshwar Sakharam, a pensioned Jailor, expressed his opinion that Natives are capable of discharging the duties of Jailors in all Jails, even in Central Jails, and if they are acquainted with English, could undertake the office of Superintendents. He thought that the duties of Superintendent and Medical Officer should be combined in Jails where the officer is resident, but not at other Jails where the Superintendent, a Civil Surgeon, does not reside in the Jail and cannot give his whole time to the Jail work. He was of opinion that the Superintendent should always be resident.

BOMBAY.
Jails.

Section II.—Note by the Departmental Member.

Bombay. Jails. Section II.

From A. SHEWAN, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, to the President, Sub-Committee, Public Service Commission, dated Bombay Castle, 30th May 1887, No. 3086 of 1887.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 307, dated the 20th ultimo, I am directed to forward to you, herewith, copy of a letter from the Acting Inspector General of Prisons, No. 1627, dated the 12th instant, with accompaniments, as furnishing full and detailed particulars under each of the heads mentioned in your letter No. 228-S., dated the 29th March last, in regard to the Jail Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind.

2. In forwarding this letter, I am to remark that the present system of appointment by or on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Prisons secures, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the selection of men who are fitted by training for the peculiar work required of them.

Note by the Departmental Member.

(a) *Inspector General's Office, Head-quarters.*—There are no special rules for first admission to the Department. In the head-quarters office, the admissions are few, and the best man offering for a vacancy is accepted, though a preference would be given to a Jail clerk, or a man accustomed to accounts, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the audit branch of the office.

(b) *Superintendents of Jails.*—In nine of the existing District Jails, the appointment of Superintendent is held *ex-officio* by the Civil Surgeon of the station, who is appointed by Government, and in two by the Deputy Collectors. In the remaining nine jails and extra-mural gangs (2), there are specially selected Resident Superintendents, who are appointed by Government on the recommendation of the Inspector General, and in the majority of cases it has always been the endeavour to select these Superintendents from amongst officers serving in the Department having a close practical acquaintance with Jail management and discipline, *i.e.*, they have been employed either as Jailors, or in the office of the Inspector General. This principle generally, and as a rule, guides the selection of Superintendents for jails, though in some cases it has been departed from.

(c) *Jailors.*—Jailors are divided into four grades, and it is to the 4th or lowest grade that appointments are generally first made. First appointments are, as a rule, made from outside the Department, because it has been found from experience that, except in the cases of small subordinate jails, the Head Clerks of jails, from among whom only could promotion to a Jailorship be made, are unfitted for the duties and responsibilities of a Jailor. When, therefore, a vacancy occurs, a rare event, a selection is made from among the candidates offering, and the man, who, from antecedents, character, and qualifications, is likely to prove the most efficient Jailor, is appointed.

Promotions are made according to merit and efficiency, from grade to grade, the pay rising from ₹50, the minimum of the 4th grade, to ₹200, the maximum of the st grade; there is one special appointment, pay ₹200 to ₹250, for the one Central Jail in the Presidency.

Appointments and promotions amongst the Jailors are made solely under the orders of the Inspector General.

(d) *Deputy Jailors.*—This is a very small class in this Presidency, there being only 10 appointments.

Deputy Jailors are, as a rule, selected from amongst the Head Clerks of Jails, who, from thorough knowledge of Jail rules, zeal, and energy, are considered deserving of promotion.

(e) *Jail Clerks.*—These are 1st and 2nd grade, and there is also a 3rd-grade clerk appointed in two or three of the large jails. First appointments as Jail Clerks are always made in the 2nd grade by Superintendents of Jails, subject to the approval of the Inspector General. Candidates are, as a rule, required to have passed the Matriculation or Public Service Examination, but this is not always insisted on. Each new clerk is required to be a good English writer and to have a fair knowledge of accounts, and when a vacancy occurs a candidate is selected possessing these qualifications. The pay of a 2nd-grade clerk is usually ₹20, but in a few of the large jails is ₹25—30, and as much as ₹40 in the Central Jail.

The first grade, or Head Clerks of jails, are appointed on promotion from Second Clerk, the necessary qualifications being approved service and a thorough knowledge of the jail and factory books, and of the work of a jail office. Length of service has of course much to do with the possession of these qualifications, and it is therefore the seniors of the second grade who usually gain promotion. The pay of a Head Clerk is, as a rule, Rs. 40, but in a few of the large jails in the presidency and in the Sind jails the clerk is paid Rs. 60, and they are eligible for promotion to the jailorships of subordinate jails.

Promotion to the first or Head Clerk grade are made under the orders of the Inspector-General.

European Warders.—There are only six officers of this class, who are serving in the Yarauda Central Jail and the House of Correction, Bombay, in which European prisoners are usually confined. Pensioned soldiers of the British Army are, as a rule, selected for the appointment of European warder, being, from their previous training, the most fitted for the post.

2. *The conditions for service in the Department in regard to pay, pension and furlough.*—Except in the case of the *ex-officio* Superintendents of Jails and the Superintendent of the Yarauda Central Jail, who belongs to the Indian Medical Service, the conditions of service in the Jail Department as to pay, pension and furlough are those of the Uncovenanted Service, generally, as defined in the Codes of the Financial Department.

3. *The technical requirements of the Department, and the professional attainments essential for efficient service in the various branches.*—Technical knowledge is not absolutely necessary to qualify for employment in the Jail Department, but it is very desirable that Superintendents and Jailors should have some acquaintance with the various trades carried on in jail factories, so as to supervise the out-turn of work and the expenditure of raw materials to detect and prevent bad work and waste of material. A thorough knowledge of jail discipline and management and an intimate acquaintance with Jail Acts and Regulations, circulars and orders, the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, combined with tact and energy, and the gift of controlling large bodies of men, are essential qualifications for the post of Superintendent or Jailor, more especially in these cases where the two appointments are combined.

In all other grades in the Department, a knowledge of jail work and routine, knowledge of the several orders and circulars affecting the department, and, in the case of Jail Clerks, a thorough knowledge of the jail and factory books, together with application and methodical habits of business, are essential for efficient essential service.

4. *The classes of the community who seek to be employed in the Department and the comparative capacity of each for rendering efficient service therein.*—All classes of the community seek employment in the Jail Department, but the bulk of the appointments are held by Brahmans. For executive work and for energy, self-reliance, and a proper appreciation of discipline and method, all very necessary qualities for those engaged in the active management of a jail, I should, judging from my experience, group the classes in the following order :—(1) Europeans, (2) Parsis, (3) Eurasians, (4) Jews, (5) Mahomedans, and (6) Hindus.

For clerks' work I should rank the classes as follows :—(1) Hindus, (2) Parsis, (3) Eurasians, (4) Mahomedans, (5) Jews.

5. *The existing organisation and constitution of the Department.*—The information regarding the organisation of the Department required by the form forwarded with the letter of the President of the Sub-Committee under reference, is supplied in the annexure marked A, but as this shows in a limited degree the constitution of the Department, I have thought it well to supplement it with fuller information, which I submit in the annexure marked B.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A.—Existing organisation and constitution of the Jail Department in the Bombay Presidency.

1	2	3		4						
				Number of appointments in each class or grade now held by—						
				1	2	3	4			
							Natives of India.			
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments or of appointments not being purely clerical of salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of the gazetted appointments and the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades with rate of pay attached to each.		Europeans not domiciled in India.	Europeans domiciled in India.	Eurasians.	(a) Hindus.	(b) Mahomedans.	(c) Others.	(d) Total.
			Rs.							
Jail Department.	16	Inspector-General of Prisons	2,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	Is also Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps.
		Travelling allowance	..							
		Tentage	..							
		Superintendent and Jailor, House of Correction, Bombay	500	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Superintendent and Jailor, Common Jail, Bombay	300	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Superintendent, Yarauda Central and District Jail, Poona	1,050	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Superintendent and Jailor, Ahmedabad District Jail	350	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	*	Superintendent and Jailor, Dhuliakot Jail	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Superintendent and Jailor, Karachi District Jail	200 to 250	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Superintendent and Jailor, Thana District Jail	350	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	†	Superintendent, Aden Jail	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		,, Dharwar District Jail	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		,, Dhulia District Jail	100	..	..	..	* 1 acting.	..	..	
		,, Hyderabad District Jail	150	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		,, Shikarpur District Jail	150	..	1 acting.	..	..	..	..	
		Superintendent, Bijapur Gang	350	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		Horse allowance	30							
		Medical Officer, Bijapur Gang	200	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		Conveyance allowance	30							
		Superintendent, Nara Gang	350	..	..	..	..	..	1	
		Horse allowance	20							

* The Dhuliakot Jail is at present in charge of the Superintendent of the Ahmedabad District Jail.

† Note.—All ordinarily held by the Civil Surgeon of the station.

B.—Existing organisation and constitution of the Bombay Jail Department.

1	2	3	4						
			Number of appointments in each class or grade now held by—						
			1	2	3	4 Natives of India.			
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments or of appointments not being purely clerical of salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of the gazetted appointments and the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades, with rate of pay attached to each.	Europeans not domiciled in India.	Europeans domiciled in India.	Eurasians.	(a) Hindus.	(b) Mahomedans.	(c) Others.	(d) Total.
Central Jail ..	46	1 Inspector-General of Prisons,* Rs. 2,000.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 Personal Assistant, Rs. 250.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 Superintendent, Rs. 1,050.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 Jailor, Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1 Deputy Jailor, Rs. 120.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		3 European Warders, Rs. 100.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay City Jails.		1 Superintendent, Rs. 500.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 Superintendent, Rs. 300.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 Deputy Jailor, Rs. 140.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3 European Warders, Rs. 125.	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
District Jails ..		12 Ex-officio Superintendents, Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.	9	..	1	1	..	1	2
		4 Resident Superintendents,† Rs. 200 to Rs. 350.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
		12 Jailors,‡ Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.	..	2	3	1	1	§5	7
Convict Gangs..		2 Superintendents, Rs. 350.	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
		1 Medical officer, Rs. 200.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		1 Jailor, Rs. 100.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Total ..	21	5	6	2	1	10	13

* Is also Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps.

† Two of these appointments are at present held by an officer.

‡ Seven appointments of these are of Rs. 100 and upwards as follows:—

1 European, Rs. 200 to 250.
1 Do. ,, 150 to 200.
1 Eurasian ,, 150 to 200.
1 Do. ,, 100 to 150.
2 Parsis ,, 100 to 150.
1 Hindu ,, 100 to 150.

§ Three Parsis and two Jews.

BOMBAY.

Jails.

Section III.—Sittings at Bombay.

Witness No. I.—*20th July* 1887.

Examination of P. S. TURNBULL, Esq., M.D., I.M.S.

The *President.*

In 1866 I was Superintendent of the Nuggur district jail in addition to being Superintendent of Vaccination. In 1882 I was Acting Inspector-General of Jails for three months during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. Cruickshank, and when that gentleman went home on furlough in 1883, I acted as Inspector-General for two years.

You have only one central jail in the Bombay Presidency?—Yes.

The Superintendent of that jail is a Medical officer?—He has medical charge of the jail as well.

The other jails in this Presidency are district jails?—Yes, except the working gangs and the subordinate jails. The Superintendents of a certain number of these district jails are *ex officio*. They are usually under the charge of the Medical officer of the station.

How is it there are four district jails that have Superintendents who are not Medical officers?—These are some of the larger jails, such as Karachi.

Up to what length of sentence do you allow men to remain in district jails?—Sometimes long-term prisoners are detained there for skilled labor purposes. I do not think there is any definite rule on the subject. Between the district jails and the lock-ups there is a class of sub-jails which are generally in charge of Natives on Rs. 10 a month.

What are the working gangs?—They are generally composed of prisoners under two years' sentence who are employed on public works. They live in huts.

In your opinion is it desirable that the Superintendent of a central jail should be a Medical Officer?—Yes.

Medical Officers who have charge of these jails are generally members of the Covenanted Medical Service. Are you aware that in that service there are now some gentlemen who are Natives of the country?—Yes.

The Superintendent of the central jail is appointed by Government?—Yes,

Who appoints the Superintendents of the Bombay City jails?—Government appoints all Superintendents.

The Superintendents of the Bombay City jails are all Europeans?—Yes.

How did they obtain their appointments?—One of them had been a clerk in the Inspector-General's office for a good number of years; the other was a Lieutenant in a British regiment, but whether he went direct from the service to the jail I do not know.

Is it necessary you should have European Superintendents for both jails in Bombay?—I think for the House of Correction it is decidedly necessary. There are a large number of European sailors there generally, and I do not think a Native would have sufficient moral influence. As regards the Common Jail, it would depend on the qualifications of the Native you proposed to put in charge.

Does it not also depend very much on the qualifications of the European?—Yes.

I see of the four resident Superintendents of district jails, two are Europeans, one is a domiciled European, and the other is a Eurasian?—One of the four resident Superintendentships of district jails has been held by a Parsi.

There are two Superintendents of labour gangs, one of whom is a domiciled European and the other a Parsi?—Yes. The Parsi is an Assistant Surgeon in the Uncovenanted Medical Service. He has charge of the Nara gang.

What is the strength of his gang?—The proper strength of a gang is 600, but the gangs are not always up to proper strength.

Has the Superintendent of a labour gang to supervise the working of the prisoners?—He is responsible, of course; but he has medical duties as well, and is consequently not able to spend very much time on the works. He has Jailors under him.

How many officers have you on the labour gangs?—The one of which a Parsi is Superintendent has a very strong police guard owing to its being out in the desert and the men being very difficult to manage; in fact, but for a strong police guard the Superintendent could not possibly manage it.

The police guard is under a Police officer?—Yes, a Native Jemadar.

How many Jailors are employed in his gang?—One Jailor, a deputy Jailor and warders—twelve officers in all.

What are the duties of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General?—He conducts the office work in the absence of the Inspector-General on tour.

Do you consider that he ought to be a European?—I think his being so is an advantage, but not absolutely necessary. It depends a great deal on the individual. At one time the appointment was held by a Portuguese, and I believe he was a failure.

Do you consider that the Jailor in a central jail should be a European?—So long as there are Europeans confined there I think so,

You have a Deputy Jailor in the central jail who is a Parsi; what are the Deputy Jailor's functions?—He assists the Jailor, and if, as is the case at present, he is useful in supervising the work in jail, he is employed to look after the prison labour. The appointment is generally held by a man who has some skill in jail manufactures.

Has the present holder of the appointment shown himself efficient?—I knew him as Jailor at the Poona jail, and he has been very efficient.

You have three European Warders in the central jail, two of whom are domiciled, and another Warder is a statutory Native. Do you think European Warders are necessary?—It is a great advantage to have them in jails where there are European prisoners.

Are military prisoners confined in the central jail?—It is not now used as a military prison, but soldiers sentenced by the civil power are confined there.

Have you any female wards in the central jail?—Yes, in the district jail, which is part of the central jail.

Any European female prisoners?—Occasionally we have had to find accommodation for them in the Common Jail.

You have a European Deputy Jailor in one of the Bombay City jails?—Yes, in the House of Correction, where there are a large number of sailors, and also because the Government Workhouse is attached to this jail.

In that Workhouse Europeans may, on application to a Magistrate, be detained until they are sent out of the country?—Yes.

What is your experience of the different races employed as Jailors?—They require to be selected with some care and after some experience of them; sometimes they are appointed direct.

Do you consider that Europeans, Eurasians, Hindus and Parsis make equally good Jailors?—Of Natives I like a Parsi or a Mahomedan the best. They have more firmness. For clerical duties I like a Hindu. Jailors are appointed by the Inspector-General from men selected for the purpose.

Do they not require to have had some previous training?—Some of the selected men are sent to the jails for training.

Who acts in the absence of the Superintendent?—The Deputy Magistrate usually. It is seldom that Jailors are appointed to act in the Superintendent's absence.

Have you any system of manufacture carried on in your district jails?—In the larger district jails and in the central jails we have.

Who supervises the manufacture in the district jails?—The Jailors and the Superintendents.

Are the manufactures of a simple or of a highly technical nature?—They are mostly hand labour, a good deal of which is loom work.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur *Kazi Shahbudin.*

Are any special qualifications required in Superintendents and Jailors?—It is a great advantage if they are qualified to superintend manufactures.

What other qualifications?—They should have self-reliance, firmness and tact; a knowledge of jail regulations, and of those portions of the law which authorize the infliction of punishments by persons in charge of jails. I think a man should have been trained in one of the central jails for the work.

Medical men appointed Superintendents are appointed *ex-officio*?—Yes.

Do they make efficient Superintendents?—They are men of education and have undergone training at home as medical men.

The qualifications you have been speaking of are quite distinct from the qualifications of a skilled Surgeon?—Quite; but they may be combined.

The appointments of Medical officers as Superintendents have no reference to special qualifications, but are made as a matter of course?—Yes, except in the case of Superintendents of central jails and of gangs.

Would you recommend any change in this system?—I do not see how you could alter it unless you went to great expense. You must have some one on the spot, and you could not get a Superintendent for Rs. 75 or 100 unless in addition to his pay for other work.

In your opinion the present system works well and does not interfere with the efficient management of jails?—Yes, and having the health of prisoners under his care, it is far better that the Civil Surgeon should have the Superintendentship of the jail so that there may be no friction.

The *President.*

The Judges and Magistrates are *ex-officio* visitors of jails?—Yes.

How many prisoners are there on an average in the central jail?—It is over two years since I was there. It was not a large number then and is smaller now, but there are Natives among the prisoners who are very difficult men to manage—men from Shikarpur whom scarcely anybody can manage.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur *Kazi Shahbudin.*

Would not the European Superintendent, living on the spot, suffice to keep such characters in order?—The Superintendent, the Jailor and the Deputy Jailor all live close together near the Jail. It is necessary to be constantly on the spot.

Are there not Natives of their own class who could keep them in order?—I do not think a Maratha generally could manage a Beluchi.

Do you think the Parsi in charge of the Nara gang could manage the Bijapur gang?—I would not have selected him even for the Nara gang.

Why not?—I should have made a different selection. I do not object to him on any race ground.

You say the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General was once a Portuguese and that he was a failure?—I only knew from Dr. Cruickshank that he was a failure. He had been a very successful Jailor.

Mr. *Nulkar.*

Is there any system of promoting Jailors from one jail to another?—They are promoted from one grade to another.

You say Mahomedans would make very good Jailors?—If you could get an educated Mahomedan, but it is difficult to get educated men of any nationality to take Jailors' appointments.

Are Jailors promoted irrespective of their race?—I can only speak as regards myself. I look entirely to qualifications and pay no attention to race.

Bombay.
Jails.
Sec. III.
Dr. W. Turnbull.

Do you have regard for seniority?—For the higher grades I prefer selection.

How are first appointments made?—I generally select from applicants. I do not think we advertise the appointments. We make inquiries for likely men.

Would not the object of having Medical Superintendents be gained by utilizing the Native medical graduates who are available in such large numbers?—The objection to that would be the expense. You could not get a graduate from the Grant Medical College to take up the superintendence and medical charge of a jail and be prohibited from taking private practice for Rs. 50 a month.

Are Civil Surgeons prohibited from taking private practice?—There is no rule to that effect.

You know there are Native private practitioners, graduates of the Grant College, at most of the district head-quarters?—I believe there are.

Supposing they were willing to work as half-time Superintendents, what objection would there be to utilizing their services as Superintendents of jails?—The objection would be that in some districts the selection would be restricted. In some districts there would be one or two such men at the most, without any large qualification; whereas the Civil Surgeon has had a training which ought to be of some use to him as Superintendent in charge of a jail. All Medical Superintendents are not Europeans.

Are not the district jails in charge of police?—No; the police are outside and cannot go within the jails unless called in by the authorities.

Witness No. II.—20*th July* 1887.

Ganesh Sadasiv Bhide, Esq.

Ganesh Sadasiv Bhide, Esq., Jailor, Nasick Jail.

The *President.*

Are you a University graduate?—No.

Where were you educated?—At Dhulia High School. I joined the Department in 1871 as factory clerk on Rs. 20. I was promoted to be head clerk in the same office at Dhulia, and was subsequently transferred to Ahmednagar, where I remained till I was appointed Jailor at Nasick in 1884. My present salary is Rs. 60.

What is the average numerical strength of the prisoners in your jail?—Between 40 and 50.

Who is the Superintendent of your jail?—The Huzur Deputy Collector.

Who is medical officer in charge?—The Civil Surgeon of the station.

Have you any views to urge regarding the constitution of the Department or the system of recruitment?—No.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur *Kazi Shahbudin.*

Are you satisfied with the rules relating to promotion in the department, or do you think Jailors might be promoted to be Superintendents?—They might if found competent.

If there was such a Jailor, you consider he should have a chance of promotion to a Superintendentship?—Yes.

Do you think a Native Jailor if appointed Superintendent would discharge the duties of that office satisfactorily?—I think he should have a trial.

Do you wish Native Jailors to have a trial of their competency for Superintendentships?—I should like to see them tried.

Do you know any Native who has been Superintendent of a jail in this Presidency?—I know one, a Parsi; he was Superintendent of Ahmedabad jail.

In your judgment, is promotion in your department made with fairness?—At present, it is being fairly given. For the last three or four years, a list of officers and a record of their services has been regularly kept up in the office. Formerly, no such record of services was kept.

Witness No. III.—20*th July* 1887.

W. Willis, Esq.

Examination of W. Willis, Esq., Superintendent, Tanna Jail.

The *President.*

I believe you were formerly Superintendent of the Bijapur gang?—I was.

Were you born in this country?—Yes, and educated at Poona. I joined this Department in 1875. By profession I am a Mechanical Engineer. My first appointment in this Department was as Warder in the Yarauda jail.

Has the Superintendent in charge of a labor gang considerable responsibility?—Yes. He has to see that the convicts are fairly worked and complete their work; that they are properly clothed, and fed and supervised.

Is the position a difficult one?—Yes.

Is it more so than the work of a Superintendent of a jail?—It is more hazardous and responsible.

Can you say whether it is desirable to unite in one person the offices of Medical Officer and Superintendent of a jail?—I have not formed an opinion on that matter.

Have you had much experience of the work of Native Jailors?—Yes.

How do they do their work generally?—Not so well as Europeans.

What are your objections to them?—They have not sufficient strength of mind.

Are you referring to Natives of all classes?—I consider Mahomedans among Natives would make the best Jailors if they had sufficient education. I have had no experience of Parsis.

Have you had any experience of Maratha Brahmans?—Yes.

Are they good men?—They would not do as Jailors.

What are they best as?—Clerks.

Who are the best men for superintending labor?—Europeans, I should say.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur *Kazi Shahludin.*

Have you anything to say about the system of making promotions in the Department?—No.

Who appoints Superintendents and Jailors?—The Inspector-General appoints Jailors; Superintendents are appointed by the Government.

What knowledge has the Inspector-General of the merits of the different candidates?—Reports are sent to him by the Superintendents of Jails, and he inspects the jails periodically.

How would you judge of a man's qualifications for a Jailorship?—By the way he performed his duties.

Upon what basis should the Inspector-General go in making appointments of Jailors?—Of the reports sent to him.

Supposing I were the appointing authority, how should I be able to judge whether a Jailor or Superintendent was a competent man or the reverse?—The factory reports ought to be able to show.

What points should I have to consider with regard to discipline, for instance?—The number of punishments and the causes.

Do you think appointments and promotions are actually made on a consideration of all these matters?—I think so.

Witness No. IV.—20*th July* 1887.

Examination of Surgeon-Major GREANY, M.D.

Sur.-Major Greany.

The *President.*

You have had charge of some of the large jails in this Presidency?—I was in charge of two district jails, and have been Superintendent of the Bombay Central Jail and the Poona City Jail.

What is your opinion with regard to the expediency or otherwise of combining in one officer the medical charge and superintendence of jails?—When the Civil Surgeon is available, I should say he should always be Superintendent as well as Medical Officer.

What are the advantages of the combined system?—The cheapness and the benefit you have of the Civil Surgeon's advice, and the absence of friction between the Superintendent and the Medical Officer which sometimes occurs when these officers are distinct.

Have you had much experience of Native Jailors?—I have had a Parsi Jailor under me in two places—the same man.

Did he give you satisfaction?—Yes. I have had no other Native Jailor under me. The other Jailor I had under me was a Eurasian, and did his work very well. It was a small district jail. When I had charge of Yarauda, I had a European Jailor under me.

Are you able to speak as to the relative merits of Europeans and Natives for employment in the department either in a subordinate or superintending capacity?—I would always prefer a European for Superintendent, as he is more firm and reliable; and in a large jail where there are Europeans and desperate characters, I think a European has a better moral effect.

In supervising labour-gangs, which would you prefer?—I should find it more difficult to choose. A Native, by reason of his better knowledge of the men and the language, is able to get better work out of them: on the other hand, a European, by reason of his greater energy, is in some respects to be preferred.

Mr. *Nulkar.*

Do you mean that in all cases Civil Surgeons should be Superintendents, or only in the larger district jails?—Of all those they hold at present, certainly.

Prisoners were brought from all parts of the presidency to the Yarauda jail?—Yes.

Who were the most desperate characters among them?—Up-country men, as a rule—men from Sind, also Rajputs, Burmese, Chinese and men from Kathiawar.

Were not the men from Kathiawar among the most desperate?—More so than the Marathas, I fancy.

Would you be surprised to hear that a Native official has had charge of the Rupa jail, where there are a number of such men confined, for the last twenty years, and has managed it successfully with the help of a Native Jailor?—I would.

SITTINGS AT POONA.

Witness No. V.—27*th July* 1887.

Examination of FRAMJI COWASJI, Esq., Acting Deputy Jailor, Yarauda.

Framji Cowasji, Esq.

I entered the Jail Department in 1870 as Jailor of a district jail on Rs. 75 per mensem. I had previously held a clerkship in the Accounts Department. In 1874 I was promoted to a higher grade, with a salary of Rs. 100 rising to 150 per mensem. I am now acting Deputy Jailor at the Central Jail, Yarauda, on the maximum salary of my grade. The duties of Superintendent and Medical Officer are in that jail combined in one officer. This system I think is the best for a large jail. In the smaller jails in which I have served, the Superintendentship was held by a non-resident Civil Surgeon in addition to his own duties. The Superintendent, under the orders of Government, determines which work should be undertaken in the jail. In the Yarauda Jail the prisoners are employed in grinding grain, stone-breaking, excavating, the manufacture of coir matting and carpets, dungari-weaving, cane-work, &c. The short-term prisoners are employed on

the harder labour, and the long-term prisoners also on their first admission to the jail, but the latter, if they are well behaved, are after a season employed in the manufacturing department. The Superintendent of the jail examines each prisoner on arrival, and determines on what work he shall be employed. The Warders are directly in charge of the supervision of prisoners on labour. The returns made by the Warders are checked by the Deputy Jailor, the Jailor, and Superintendent —by the Superintendent when he awards marks, that is to say, about three times a week. My principal duties are to superintend the sale room and check task work. The Jailor is at present a European. As there are only 7 Europeans in the jail and there are European Warders and a European Superintendent, I am not prepared to say that the jailor might not be a Native. There are Native officers of the Indian Medical Service in charge of two or three district jails, and with the gang in Sind there is one Native member of the Uncovenanted Medical Service, who is in charge as Superintendent. He is very well spoken of in official reports.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur *Kazi Shahbudin.*

There are not many Sindees and Nekranis in the Yarauda Jail. We have a few Waghirs. They are not insubordinate, but sometimes they are insolent. A Native could hold the office of Jailor, but a European Superintendent is very necessary. I have not had to deal with any serious outbreak. There was a serious outbreak at the Dhulia Jail, where the Jailor was a Brahman. It was put a stop to by the Deputy Collector, Keshi Lall Hora Lall, Dr. Coles, and others. There was an inquiry by the Government and a Government resolution. The Jailor was reduced, and brought into the Inspector-General's office as a clerk.

In the Central Jail, there are two European prisoners under life sentences and others on short sentences; they are under the charge of a European Warder. There are about 28 female prisoners in the jail. The male prisoners consider the grain-grinding degrading, and prefer stone-breaking or even menial labour.

The *President.*

I have nothing further to say but this, that I have acted in 1877-78 as Superintendent of a large jail in Guzerat for a period of three months in addition to my own duties as Jailor. There were between 500 and 600 prisoners in that jail at the time. Natives are in my judgment quite competent to discharge the duties of Superintendents of District Jails. When I was in charge of the Poona District Jail, the jail was five miles distant from the Superintendent's quarters, as that officer was in charge of the Yarauda Jail as well. In the Poona Jail at that time, there were confined on an average 250 prisoners.

Witness No. VI.—27*th July* 1887.

Examination of *Moreshwar Sakharam, Esq.*

Moreshwar Sakharam, Esq.

The *President.*

I am a pensioned Jailor. I entered the service in 1856 as a work overseer in the Ratnagiri Jail on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem. In 1864 I was promoted to the grade of Deputy Jailor and thence to that of Jailor on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem, and was transferred to the Tanna Jail. I was subsequently ordered to Aden on Rs. 150 in 1876, and, having declined to go, was appointed as Jailor to the Ahmednaggar Jail on Rs. 75. I left the Thana Jail because the office of Jailor was combined with that of Superintendent. My salary was not reduced for any fault of mine. My appointment was abolished and I was offered the Jailorship at Aden, but preferred to take that at Ahmednaggar. I retired after a service of three years in that appointment, when I obtained a one-third pension. Natives are in my judge ment capable of discharging the duties of Jailors in all jails, even in central jails, and if they are acquainted with English, they can do the work of Superintendents. I think the duties of Superintendent and Medical Officer should be combined at such a jail as Yarauda where the officer is resident, but not at other jails where the officer is a Civil Surgeon and does not reside in the jail. The Superintendent should always be resident, and a Civil Surgeon cannot give his whole time to the jail work. I have nothing further to say.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SUB-COMMITTEE,

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

MADRAS.

Jails.

Section I.—Note by the Sub-Committee.

The Jail Department in the Presidency of Madras is administered by the Inspector General who has no other duties. His salary is ₹1,833-5-4. The office is held by a non-domiciled European.

There are six Central Jails, two Special Jails, and seventeen District Jails.

The Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly are of the first class. The salary of the Superintendent of a Central Jail of the first class, not being a Medical officer, is ₹600 rising to ₹850.

The Central Jails at Salem and Cannanore are of the second class. The salary of the Superintendent of a Jail of this class, not being a Medical officer, is ₹450 rising to ₹600.

When the Superintendent of a Central Jail is not a Medical officer, the Civil Surgeon of the station receives an allowance of ₹100 for the Medical charge of the Central Jail. When the Superintendent is a Medical officer, he receives this allowance in addition to the ordinary pay of the Superintendent. Superintendents of Central Jails are appointed by His Excellency the Governor. There are no rules prescribing qualifications for these appointments. The Departmental member states that Superintendents for these Jails were formerly selected from Military officers in the Staff Corps, from Medical officers and from officers of the Uncovenanted Service generally, and that they are now made principally from Uncovenanted officers in the Department, from Medical officers, and from officers in the Police.

In a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 819—831, dated 16th June 1869, it was decided that non-Medical men should, when available, be employed as Superintendents of Central Jails in preference to Medical officers. In pursuance of this Resolution the appointments of Superintendents of Central Jails were generally conferred on non-Medical men, but in consequence of the high rate of sickness and mortality which prevailed in the Trichinopoly Central Jail, the Government of India resolved, in May 1885, that the appointment of Superintendent in that Jail should be reserved for a Commissioned Medical officer; and when on the occasion of a recent vacancy a non-Medical officer was appointed to the post, the Government of India in a letter No. 322, dated 14th June 1887, informed the Government of Madras that it saw no sufficient reason to alter the decision it had arrived at in 1885; and a Medical officer will be appointed as soon as a vacancy occurs.

At present all the Superintendents of the Central Jails are non-Medical men and are Europeans.

The order of 1879, prohibiting the appointment of non-domiciled Europeans to offices carrying a salary of ₹200 and upwards without the sanction of the Secretary of State, applies to the Jail Department, and in 1879 the Government of India refused an application made by the Inspector General of Jails, North-Western Provinces, and supported by the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, to exempt the Department from the order; but on the application of the Government of Madras, in July 1881, the Secretary of State ruled that except in the territories included in the Presidency of Bengal, Police officers should be considered eligible for transfer to the Jail Department without a reference to him, although they might not be members of the Staff Corps or of the Civil Service or Natives of India.

Mr. Goodrich, with a service of 13 years in the Police, was appointed Superintendent of a Central Jail on the 20th September 1881. Colonel Pickance, with a service of 16 years in the Police, was appointed Superintendent of a Central Jail on the 2nd June 1882. In 1884 Surgeon O'Hara was appointed Superintendent of the Trichinopoly Central Jail on account of the mortality which prevailed there. On the 1st April 1886, Mr. Gadsden, after a service of seven years in the Police, was appointed Superintendent of a Central Jail. In 1887, Mr. Cavendish was promoted from the charge of the District Jail of Tanjore to the Superintendentship of a Central Jail. Mr. Cavendish had been appointed to act as Superintendent of the Tanjore Jail on the 11th July 1885, after a service of two years in the Police, and had been confirmed in that appointment on the 20th March 1886.

Madras.
Jails.
Section I.

In April 1887 Mr. Symonds was transferred from the Superintendentship of the Tanjore District Jail to act as Superintendent of a Central Jail.

No other appointments of Superintendents have been made to Central Jails since the date of the Secretary of State's Despatch.

The Jail in the city of Madras, known as the Penitentiary, is termed in the Department a Special Jail; the charge of the Debtors' Jail is held with this Jail. The salary of the Superintendent is R600, with house allowance R125 and conveyance allowance R50. The present Superintendent is a non-domiciled European.

The European Prison at Ootacamund was formerly also regarded as a Special Jail, the salary of the Superintendent was R300; but the appointment was abolished by G.O., No. 1136, dated 1st June 1887, and this Jail has been placed under the charge of one of the Medical officers of the station with an allowance of R100.

The District Jails at Tanjore and Tinnevelly are on the cellular principle, and such Jails are placed under the charge of Superintendents, who have no other duties, on salaries of R350 rising to R450. The Superintendents are appointed by His Excellency the Governor. In March 1886 Mr. Tyrrell, a Jailor of long standing, was appointed Superintendent of the Tinnevelly District Jail. In March 1887 Mr. Symonds, who had for many years held charge of the Penitentiary, was re-appointed to the Department as Superintendent of the Tanjore Jail, and, on his appointment in the following month to officiate as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Cannanore, Mr. McCready, a Jailor, who had been some years in the Department, was appointed to act for him. One of these appointments is now held by a domiciled European, the other by a Eurasian. The Superintendent of the Central Jail at Coimbatore has also charge of the District Jail at that station.

The District Jails known as the Russellkonda and Párvatipur Hill Jails are under the charge of Assistant Collectors who receive no allowance, and no allowance is given for the charge of a District Jail at Cochin.

The Civil Surgeons are, respectively, *ex-officio* Superintendents of the District Jails at Bellary with an allowance of R150—at Cuddalore, Vizagapatam, Nellore, and Madura with allowances of R100—at Berhampore, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Calicut, and Guntúr with allowances of R75—and at Mangalore and Kurnool with allowances of R50.

Of the five appointments for which the allowance amounts to R100 and upwards, four are at present held by Europeans and one by a domiciled European.

There are 14 Jailors who receive salaries of R100 and upwards. Of these three are domiciled Europeans, ten are Eurasians and one is a Parsi.

The privileges of the officers in regard to furlough and pension are regulated by the rules of the service, Military, Medical or Uncovenanted, to which an officer belongs.

The Departmental member reports that the classes of the community who seek employment in the Department are Military and Uncovenanted officers in the higher posts, and in the lower, European and Eurasian Military pensioners and Natives of various occupations, and that the Military pensioners make the most efficient Jailors and Warders. By Uncovenanted officers are probably meant officers of the Police, Europeans whether domiciled or not, and Eurasians who usually seek employment in the higher grades of the Uncovenanted service.

Three witnesses were examined by the Sub-Committee.

Mr. Ayaswami Pillay, graduate in Medicine of the Madras Medical College, entered the Medical Department in 1858 and was posted as Native Surgeon to Cuddapah; in 1869 he received charge of the District Jail and has held it ever since. He stated that on an average there are from 100 to 120 prisoners in the Cuddapah Jail, and that his staff consists of a Eurasian Jailor on a salary of R100, a Deputy Jailor on R30, a chief and other Warders; that the only manufacture carried on at this Jail is that of Jail clothing, and that the work of the prisoners is supervised by the Jailor or his Deputy. He mentioned that Jailors are usually either Europeans or Eurasians, a preference being given to pensioned European soldiers; and he asserted, as the result of his experience, that this system does not as a rule work well; that the pensioners are addicted to intemperance, and that three out of four who had served under him had been dismissed for that reason; that they are, moreover, old and worn-out, and that the majority of them are ignorant of the vernacular and have to rely on their Deputy Jailors or Warders as interpreters whereby they are sometimes misled and mischief is often occasioned. He admitted that the Eurasian Jailor at present serving in his Jail has done his work satisfactorily. He stated that the European Jailors serving under him rendered willing obedience to him, and that no difficulty had arisen from the circumstance that he was a Native while they were Europeans, inasmuch as they had respected his position, and he remarked that the respect accorded to a Superintendent would depend on the manner in which he treated his Jailors. He added that he had occasionally had one or two European prisoners in the Jail awaiting trial, and that he had found no difficulty in dealing with them. He stated that he had not found it necessary to resort frequently to whipping to enforce discipline in his Jail, and that for the last six months in only one case had whipping been inflicted. He considered that there are among Natives many educated men of good social position and, of course, acquainted with the vernacular, who are qualified for Jail work. He entertained the same objection to the employment of pensioned Sepoys as Jailors as he did to the employment of pensioned European

Soldiers. He stated that they had been tried and had totally failed; that they disliked night duty, and, regarding the appointments as rewards for meritorious service, they thought that they ought not to be required to do this or any other irksome duty. He said that Native officers had not been employed in Jail work, and that he feared they would be too old to be efficient; otherwise he would have no objection to their appointment as Jailors. He was of opinion that there are Natives of good position who would be competent to take charge of Central Jails, if they underwent a previous training as Superintendents of District Jails, *viz.*, Natives who have taken their degrees or non-graduates who have received a good education; that, although, as a rule, graduates are inferior in physique, more attention is now being paid to physical education, and that there are a considerable number of Natives in Southern India who possess the necessary physical, moral and educational qualifications for the charge of a Jail. He considered that little progress in education is being made by Mahomedans anywhere in Southern India, except in Madras; but that he thought that there are Mahomedans now being educated who would be likely to accept Jail appointments. He entertained the opinion that in the case of small Jails it is better in every way that the Superintendent of the Jail should always be a Medical man.

Mr. G. O. Grimes, who had for eight years held a Commission in the army and afterwards received an appointment as Superintendent of Jails in the Andamans, entered the Jail Department of the Madras Presidency in 1870, and after holding charge of a District Jail at Pálghat and for seven years of a Central Jail at Cannanore, was subsequently transferred to the Central Jail at Salem, and eventually appointed Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary. Mr. Grimes believed it to be necessary that the Madras Penitentiary should always be under the superintendence of a European, inasmuch as European prisoners are confined in that Jail, and he thought that a Eurasian would not be a fit person to have charge of it. He was unable to say whether a Superintendent who had been for a long time in charge of it was a Eurasian. Mr. Grimes considered that the Superintendent of a Central Jail holds a very responsible position, and said that he did not know any class of Natives of the country who are fit for such appointments, nor any Natives whom, as a class, he thought qualified to hold the Superintendentships of District Jails. He stated that he was aware that some Natives in the Medical profession had held such charges, but that he had had no experience of them.

The Inspector General at this point observed that in his opinion Native Medical officers are fairly efficient as Superintendents; but he mentioned that he had formed his opinion on a single instance, and he added that he had had Eurasian Assistant Surgeons as Superintendents and did not consider them very efficient.

Mr. Grimes stated that except in two instances he had had no Native Jailors under him, that in one of the two instances a Brahman, a Native of Southern India, had held the office of Jailor in the Pálghat Jail where between 500 and 600 prisoners were confined, and had done his work well, but that, owing to his fear of the prisoners, he had failed to maintain discipline; and that, in the other instance, a Parsi had held the post of Jailor in the Cannanore Jail, and was a very good man indeed and very efficient in maintaining discipline. He added that the Parsi was a very exceptional man, of extremely good physique, and that he had saved the life of a former Superintendent on the occasion of an outbreak among the prisoners.

Mr. D. A. McCready, who was born and educated in India, entered the Police Department and served as an Inspector for about five and a half years when he was appointed Jailor in the Rajahmundry Central Jail. This appointment he held for nine years when he was transferred to the Madras Penitentiary. He was subsequently appointed Officiating Superintendent of the Tanjore Jail. Mr. McCready stated that in the Rajahmundry Jail, the number of prisoners during the famine rose to 1,100, and at the time of the Rampa rebellion averaged 750; that for three and a half years his Deputy Jailor at that Jail was a Hindu of the Weaver caste from the Northern Circars who had been an Inspector of Police, and that he was a very good Jailor and to a great extent capable of enforcing discipline. He mentioned that when he was at the Tanjore Jail, his Jailor was a domiciled European who had first served as a Clerk in the Madras Bank and then as a Warder in the Penitentiary, and that as Jailor he did his work most efficiently. He considered that it took an officer about three years to acquire a thorough knowledge of his Jail duties. He stated that a Jailor is directly responsible to the Superintendent for the general administration of the prison, and communicates the orders of the Superintendent to the subordinates; that it is his duty to see to the admission of prisoners, to examine the warrants under which they are brought in, and to release them on the expiry of their sentences; that he is required to keep the registers in his own handwriting, unless he is specially permitted to have an assistant for that purpose, and to keep a cash-book and account to the Superintendent for advances received for petty expenses. He was of opinion that it is desirable to have a class of Assistant Jailors in training for Jailors, but he mentioned that it is customary in the Department to promote to Jailorships only men who have had some training in the Department in subordinate posts, and that he could not suggest any improvement in the present constitution of the Department. He was not aware that any prohibition existed against the appointment of Jailors to Superintendentships in any Jail; and he thought that some Mahomedans might be qualified to be Superintendents of Jails if they were trained in District Jails; but he admitted that men of education are required for these posts; and that few such men would care to enter the Department, if they are offered no higher ultimate prospect than the post of Jailor on R100. He considered that, if it is intended that Natives of the country or Eurasians should be appointed Superintendents, they should have a certain amount of training; that for

instance they might, as Jailors, be put in to act when the Superintendent went on leave. He stated that the present practice is on such occasions to put a Medical officer in charge of the Jail; but his experience is that the Jailor is virtually Superintendent, inasmuch as the Medical officer is unable to attend at the Jail for more than an hour daily and generally lives at a distance of three or four miles from it. He considered it inexpedient to throw open the appointments of Superintendents to competition, because it is requisite that a Jail Superintendent should be a man capable of dealing, and who has had practical experience of dealing, with bodies of men; he added that much the same qualifications are required in the Superintendent of a Jail as in the Commanding officer of a Regiment; with this difference that the Superintendent has fewer Non-Commissioned officers to assist him.

Mr. McCready also considered it inexpedient that a Medical officer should hold the office of Superintendent, for if the Medical officer has also civil charge of a station, he cannot give his undivided attention to the Jail; and speaking from his experience of Medical Superintendents under whom he had served, he had found that they were inclined to pamper the prisoners, and did not obtain the proper amount of labour from them.

He also pointed out that, where the superintendence and the medical charge of a Jail are held by separate officers, what escaped the notice of one would be probably observed by the other, and he considered that, if there were no other reason for separating these duties, it is a sufficient one that there should not be committed to one officer the power of inflicting corporal punishment and the duty of determining whether the offender is in such a state of health that it can be inflicted with safety; he stated that in his experience he had known no instances in which there had been serious friction between a Superintendent and a Medical officer, although he had heard that some friction had arisen in other Jails. He considered that an officer who had received a training in the Police might, on being appointed Superintendent, learn the routine of a Jail in a month, but that he would not master the whole of his Jail duties under three years. In answer to a question put by the Inspector General as to his position in society since his promotion, Mr. McCready stated that it was somewhat difficult, but that he was not deprived of society.

MADRAS.

Jails.

Section II.—Note by the Departmental Member.

(1) The present regulations of the Department as to admission to the various grades are as follows :—

Superintendents of Central and District Jails are appointed by Government.

For Central Jails, the selection was formerly made from Military officers in the Staff Corps, from Medical officers, and from officers of the Uncovenanted Service generally. The selection is now made principally from Uncovenanted officers in the Department, from Medical officers, and from officers in the Police Department.

For District Jails, the selection of Superintendents is made from the Medical Department, the Civil Surgeon of a district being always appointed Superintendent of the Jail, except in two districts, Tanjore and Tinnevelly, where the Jails are on the cellular principle, and for which special officers had been considered necessary. The selections for these two appointments have been made from the Police Department and the Jail Department.

The appointment of Jailors to Central and District Jails is made by the Inspector-General of Jails, and that of all the other subordinate officers is ordinarily made by Superintendents.

(2) The condition of service in regard to pay is regulated by the class of Jail to which an officer is appointed; in regard to pension and furlough, by the rules of the branch of service to which an officer belongs, *i.e.*, either Military, Medical, or Uncovenanted.

(3) There are no particular technical or professional attainments required for service in the Department.

(4) The classes of the community who seek to be employed in the Department are Military and Uncovenanted officers in the higher posts; in the lower, European and Eurasian military pensioners, and Natives of various occupations. The Military pensioners make the most efficient Jailors and Warders.

(5) The existing organization and constitution of the Department is given in the accompanying list.

Existing organization and constitution of the Jail Department.

1	2	3	4						
			Number of appointments in each class or grade now held by—						
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments, or of appointments not being purely clerical, of salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of gazetted appointments and the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades with rate of pay.	1 Europeans not domiciled in India.	2 Europeans domiciled in India.	3 Eurasians.	4 Natives of India.			
						(*a*) Hindus.	(*b*) Mahomedans.	(*c*) Others.	(*d*) Total.
Jail	14 Gazetted ..	Inspector-General of Jails on Rs. 1,833-5-4.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		4 Superintendents of Central Jails on Rs. 600 to 850.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2 Superintendents of Central Jails on Rs. 450 to 600.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary Rs. 600 + 125, house-rent allowance + 50, carriage allowance.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2 Superintendents of District Jails on Rs. 350.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4						
			* Number of appointments in each class or grade now held by—						
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments, or of appointments not being purely clerical, of salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of gazetted appointments and the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades with rate of pay.	1 Europeans not domiciled in India.	2 Europeans domiciled in India.	3 Eurasians.	4 Natives of India.			
						(a) Hindus.	(b) Mahomedans.	(c) Others.	(d) Total.
	14 Gazetted—*cont.*	1 Medical Officer *ex-officio* Superintendent, 1st-class District Jail, Rs. 150.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		4 Do. Do. 2nd-class District Jail, Rs. 100.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Superintendent of the European Prison, Ootacamund, Rs. 100.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		6 Officers in Medical charge of Central Jails, Rs. 100.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14 Non-gazetted ..	14 Jailors on Rs. 100 each.	..	3	10	..	..	1 Parsi	1
		Total ..	19	5	11	..	..	1	1

From the Inspector-General of Jails, to the President, Sub-Committee, Public Service Commission, Fort St. George, dated Ootacamund, 23rd August 1887, No. 4051.

In reply to your No. 418-S, dated 22nd instant, I regret that the information submitted by me on the 20th instant was insufficient. The pay of the six Medical officers attached to Central Jails was not shown, as it is not debited to this Department, but to the Medical Department, and though the pay of the Medical officers in charge of the District Jails is similarly debited, yet, as they have executive charge of the Jails also, they were entered in the list.

2. The pay of the four Superintendents of the first-class Central Jails is Rs. 600—50—850, if held by non-Medical officers; and Rs. 700—50—950, if held by Medical officers. The pay of the Superintendents of the two second-class Central Jails is Rs. 450—30—600, if held by non-Medical officers; and Rs. 550—30—700, if held by Medical officers.

3. In this Presidency, Medical officers have only been occasionally appointed as Superintendents of Central Jails. Under a recent Order of Government, dated 8th July 1887, No. 1459 (return requested), the appointment of the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly is in future to be held by a Commissioned Medical officer. Though the appointment of Medical officers to the Superintendentship of Central Jails has not been actually abandoned, few such appointments have been made, and from the enclosed resolution* of the Government of India, you will observe that non-Medical men, when available, should be employed in preference to Medical men as Superintendents of Central Jails.

* No. 1821, dated 31st March 1871 (return requested).

4. I beg to forward a revised list to be substituted for the one sent on 20th instant.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 26th May 1871.

Read—the following Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated Fort William, 31st March 1871, No. 1821 :—

Expenditure—Medical.

Read—

An Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 216, dated the 14th February 1871, forwarding, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of Madras relative to the grant of free quarters and a higher allowance to Superintendents of Central Jails when they are not Medical officers.

Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the question of free quarters should be decided according to the spirit of the rule laid down for Medical officers in the Orders of this Government, No. 3276, dated 24th December 1867; and that accordingly, whenever quarters at, or near, a Jail are available, and the Superintendent, who is not a Medical officer, is obliged to occupy them, he should be allowed to occupy them rent free. But this does not involve a right, on the part of the Superintendent, to compensation when free quarters are not available.

2. In considering the other request of the Madras Government, which reopens the whole question of the allowances for the charge of Central Jails, His Excellency in Council observes that it is not proper to deviate from the principle laid down in the Resolution of the Financial Department of the 24th June 1868, No. 1065, viz., that the aggregate cost of the Administrative and Medical charges, when held separately, shall not exceed the total sum payable when both charges are combined in the same person. Nor is there any reason to alter the rule in the Resolution of the Home Department, No. 819—831, dated the 16th June 1869, prescribing, for the separate Medical charge of a Central Jail, an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, or, in special cases, at the discretion of the Local Government, Rs. 150 a month.

3. But the mode of fixing the salary of a Superintendent for the united charge was adopted at a time when the office was reserved exclusively for the Medical Service. When, however, it was decided, in the Resolution of the 16th June 1869 (above quoted), that non-Medical men, when available, should be employed, in preference to Medical men, as Superintendents of Central Jails, the scale of salary which had been fixed with reference to the officer's rank in the Medical Service became wholly inapplicable, and it is now proper to supersede that scale by one fixed solely with reference to the duties to be performed.

4. Accordingly, His Excellency in Council considers that, for the two classes of Central Jails shown in the margin, the scale of salary of the united Medical and Administrative charge should be as follows :—

First Class to contain 1,000 convicts and upwards.
Second Class to contain less than 1,000 convicts.

First Class, Rs. 700 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 950 a month.

Second Class, Rs. 550 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 700 a month.

5. In fixing this scale, His Excellency in Council is aware that, under the powers recently conferred on Local Governments, it will be open to the Madras Government, after 1st April next, to assign lower rates of salary if it be considered that efficient service can be procured for lower remuneration.

Ordered that copy of this Resolution be sent to the Home Department, and to the several Accountants-General and the Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

(Signed) R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 675.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, in continuation of paragraph 3 of letter, No. 214, dated 14th February last.

(By Order)

(Signed) W. W. HUNTER,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, dated 8th July 1886.

READ—the following paper :—

From A. P. MACDONNELL, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 14th June 1887, No. 322.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 969, Judicial, dated the 5th ultimo, giving the reasons for which, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the appointment of Superintendent of the Central Jail at Trichinopoly should not be included in list No. I of the civil medical charges in the Madras Presidency.

2. In reply I am to say that, after a careful consideration of the arguments put forward in your letter, the Governor-General in Council regrets that he cannot see sufficient reason for setting aside the decision, communicated in Mr. Mackenzie's letter, dated 21st May 1885, that the appointment in question should be reserved for a Commissioned Medical officer.

ORDER—dated 8th July 1887, No. 1459, Judicial.

Communicated to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and to the Inspector-General of Jails.

2. The Order, dated 21st January 1887, Mis. No. 120, Judicial, will be considered as cancelled. The present instructions of the Government of India will be carried into effect on the occurrence of a vacancy.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

Madras.
Jails.
Sec. II.

From the Inspector-General of Jails, to the President, Sub-Committee, Public Service Commission, Fort St. George, dated Ootacamund, 24th August 1887, No. 4052.

In continuation of my letter No. 4051, dated 23rd instant, I have the honor to give the following reply to your question—How many first appointments have been made to Superintendentships since the date of the Secretary of State's Despatch, dated 7th July 1881? There have been eight appointments, *viz.*,—Mr. Goodrich (Police) on 20th September 1881.

Colonel Pickance (Police) on 2nd June 1882.

Surgeon O'Hara (Medical) on 15th October 1884. This officer was appointed Superintendent of Central Jail at Trichinopoly as a special case, as there had been a considerable amount of sickness and mortality in that Jail in 1882 and 1883; the Government therefore considered it desirable that a Medical officer should be appointed as a Superintendent. Surgeon O'Hara, on obtaining promotion to Surgeon-Major, was appointed to be Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner early in this year, and as the health of the prisoners in the Trichinopoly Jail had recovered its normal condition, this Government considered it unnecessary to appoint another Medical officer as Superintendent, and Surgeon-Major O'Hara was succeeded by Mr. Goodrich, Superintendent of Prisons, Madras. The Government of India has, however, not approved of a non-Medical officer being appointed to Trichinopoly; hence the Order of this Government, dated 8th July 1887, No. 1459, which I enclosed in my letter last evening.

Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish (Police) appointed on 20th March 1886, permanently to be Superintendent, District Jail, Tanjore.

Mr. J. Tyrrel, a Jailor of long standing, was also appointed on the same date Superintendent of the District Jail at Tinnevelly.

Mr. E. H. Gadsden (Police) appointed Superintendent of Central Jail, Cannanore, on 1st April 1886.

Mr. W. A. Symonds, formerly a Superintendent of Jails of many years standing, was reappointed to the Department in March this year, as Superintendent of District Jail, Tanjore. Mr. Symonds was removed from this Department in 1886, and appointed to the Salt Department.

In April last, Colonel McLeod, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Vellore, was granted furlough to England; this caused Mr. Gadsden to be removed from Cannanore to Vellore, Mr. Symonds from Tanjore to Cannanore, and Mr. D. A. McCready, a Jailor of long standing, was appointed to act as Superintendent of the District Jail at Tanjore in April last.

From the Inspector-General of Jails, to the President, Sub-Committee, Public Service Commission, Madras, dated Ootacamund, 9th August 1887, No. 3790.

In reply to Mr. D. S. White's query, put to me at the recent inquiry by the Sub-Committee on the organization, &c., &c., of the Jail Department, viz., the circumstances under which Messrs. Goodrich, Gadsden and Cavendish were entertained in this Department, and whether this was done with or without the sanction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to state that these officers were appointed to this Department under the ruling of the Secretary of State, published in G.O., Government of Madras, dated 3rd August 1881, No. 1548, Judicial, a copy of which is herewith forwarded.

READ—G.O., dated 3rd August 1881, No. 1548, Judicial.

Read—the following despatch from the Most Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 7th July 1881, No. 4 [Current No. 2236]—(Judicial):—

With reference to my Despatch of the 28th October last, No. 14, to your Excellency in Council, I have to inform you that I have received and considered in Council the reply of the Government of India to the reference which I made to them on that day regarding your proposal that Police officers should be eligible for transfer to the Jail Department, although they may not be members of the Staff Corps or the Civil Service, nor be Natives of India.

2. Concurring in opinion with the Government of India, I desire that Police officers may be considered eligible, without special reference, as proposed, except in the territories subject to the Presidency of Bengal, where the present practice of making a special reference to the Governor-General in Council is to continue.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd August 1881, No. 1548.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS.
Jails.

Section III.—Sittings at Madras.

Witness No. I.—*3rd August* 1887.

Examination of M. AYASWAMI PILLAI, Esq., Uncovenanted Medical Service, Superintendent of the Cuddapah Jail.

The *President.*

How long have you held charge of a Jail?—I received my medical education in the Medical College, Madras. I passed all the examinations, and am a graduate of the Madras Medical College. I entered the Medical Department in 1858 and was posted as Native Surgeon to Cuddapah. I received charge of the jail I now hold in 1869; up till then, the Collector had been in charge, and sometimes the Judge. On an average there are from 100 to 120 prisoners in the Cuddapah Jail. I have under me a Jailor on a maximum salary of Rs. 100, a Deputy Jailor on Rs. 30, Chief Warder and others. The Jailor is an East Indian; he was transferred from Trichinopoly when the jail at that town was abolished. He had been previously a clerk in the Collector's office at Trichinopoly.

Have you any views which you would like to express on the subject of the present inquiry?—I wish to say that Jailors are, as a rule, either Europeans or East Indians, preference being given to pensioned European soldiers. My experience of that system is that it does not, as a rule, work well; these pensioners are addicted to intemperance. I have had four of them under me, and three of them were dismissed for that reason; moreover, they are old and worn out, and the majority of them are ignorant of the language, which has to be interpreted to them by the Deputy Jailors or Warders—a course which is sometimes misleading and often the cause of mischief.

Do you know any class of Natives of the country who are fit for jail work?—Yes, there are many educated men of good social position, and, of course, acquainted with the language of the people.

Have any pensioned soldiers of the Native Army been tried as Jailors?—No. My objection to European soldiers applies also to pensioned sepoys. When the new civil organization was introduced, we got some of this class from Madras, Bellary, and other places; they proved total failures.

Do you employ Native Military officers at all in jail work?—No; and I fancy that they would be too old to be efficient as Jailors; otherwise I should have no objection to their being appointed. We found that the sepoys I spoke of disliked night duty; they considered that, being pensioned soldiers, they ought not be given work of that kind. They considered they had received their appointments as rewards for good service in the army, and therefore their duties ought not to be made too irksome.

Do you think there is any class of Natives of this country who would be competent to undertake the superintendentship of large Central Jails?—Men of good position and education who had previously been trained as Superintendents of District Jails might be competent to do so.

What class of Natives do you think would be competent to take charge of central jails?—Men who have taken their degrees, or non-graduates who have received a good education, and men of large property and landed estates.

Would they be men of sufficient physique and courage? Is there any substantial number of the races of the South of India who possess the necessary physical, moral, and educational qualifications?—There are a good number.

Do you think many graduates would be found competent for work which involves considerable physical endurance?—As a rule, they are inferior in physique, but now that attention is being paid to physical as well as mental education, that fault will, no doubt, be overcome.

Are there any Mahomedans in this part of the country who are now being educated, and would be likely to accept these appointments?—I think so.

In what part of the country is Mahomedan education progressing most?—Very little anywhere, except in Madras.

Is any manufacture carried on in your Jail? No, except that of jail clothing.

Who supervises the work of the prisoners?—The Jailor or his Deputy.

Have you had any experience at all of Natives as jailors?—I never had one under me.

Mr. *White.*

How long have you been in charge of Cuddapah Jail?—Eighteen years.

Has the present Jailor always worked satisfactorily?—He has served under me for a year, and has done his work satisfactorily. I have had many European Jailors under me.

Mr. *Ramaswami Mudaliyar.*

Did you ever find any difficulty in getting them to obey your orders?—No. They were always most willing. No difficulty arose from the circumstance that I was a Native and they were Europeans. They respected my position. It all depends on the way you treat them.

Have you found any difficulty in dealing with the prisoners?—None whatever.

Have you had any European prisoners in the Jail?—None, except one or two occasionally who were under trial.

Madras.
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Sec. III.
M. Ayaswami Pillai, Esq.

Is it expedient that the Superintendent of a jail should also be a Medical Officer?—I think it is a good rule in the case of small jails. It is not only more convenient, but better in every way. Friction between the Superintendent and the Medical Officer is avoided, the work is done at once, and I think the system is advantageous to the prisoners also. A Medical Officer can see at once whether a prisoner is shamming sick or not; the Superintendent concludes at once that the man is shamming.

Have you had frequent occasions to resort to whipping to enforce discipline?—Not in my Jail. I have had only one case in the last six months in which whipping was inflicted.

You make returns, I believe, of the number of whippings inflicted?—Yes, once a quarter.

Are the prisoners at Cuddapah inclined to be troublesome as a rule?—Not generally now; but when I took charge, I had to deal with some notorious bad characters, gang robbers, &c.

The *President.*

Have you anything further to add?—No.

May I take it as a fact that several gentlemen educated at the Bombay Medical College are now entering the Indian Medical Service?—Only Parsis and East Indians are.

Are not Hindus allowed to go to England and to compete for the Indian Medical Service?—No.

Witness No. II.—*3rd August* 1887.

G. O. Grimes, Esq.

Examination of G. O. GRIMES, Esq., Superintendent of the Madras Penitentiary.

The *President.*

When did you enter the Jail Department? I entered the Jail Department in 1870. My first appointment was as Superintendent of Pálghat Jail. I had previously been in the Queen's Service for eight years, and afterwards a Superintendent of Jails in the Andamans. I was two years at Pálghat and was then transferred to Cannanore, and, after seven years as Superintendent of that Jail, I was transferred to Salem, and from Salem to the appointment I now hold.

Have you at any time had Native Jailors under you?—At Pálghat. The Jailor was a native of this part of India, a Brahman, and had previously been clerk in the jail office at Coimbatore. There were between five and six hundred men in the Pálghat Jail at the time. This man did his work very well, his only failing being that he could not maintain discipline. He did his best, but was afraid of the men. He had not the same authority over them that a European has.

Your Jailors have been principally Europeans?—Yes, with the exception also of the one I had at Cannanore, who was a Parsi, and a very good man indeed—a splendid man for maintaining discipline. He was a very exceptional man. He stood six feet high and was broad in proportion, and when at Cannanore Jail, he saved the life of the Superintendent at a time when there was an outbreak among the prisoners. He must be about forty years of age now.

Do you know any class of Natives of this country who are fit to be Superintendents of Central Jails?—No, it is a very responsible position.

Would Natives be fit to hold the Superintendentships of District Jails? I do not know of any as a class. There are some in the medical profession who hold such charges, but I have had no personal experience of them.

(The Inspector-General here stated that, in his opinion, they were fairly efficient. He had only one Native Superintendent of pure Asiatic parentage, Dr. Ayaswami Pillai; but he had had Eurasian Assistant Surgeons as Superintendents, and did not consider them very efficient.)

Mr. *White.*

Are there any tests which a Superintendent has to pass before he gets the appointment?—He must pass in one language. I passed before I entered the Department.

He can pass it after becoming Superintendent, can he not?—I am not aware whether there is any rule to that effect.

Is it necessary that the Madras Penitentiary should always be under the superintendence of a European?—Certainly.

Have you European prisoners in large numbers there frequently?—We have accommodation for them. I have always had some; on an average half-a-dozen at a time. I have been Superintendent of the Penitentiary for four months.

The *President.*

Is it the prison to which sailors would be sent for refusal of duty?—Yes.

Mr. *White.*

Do you not think that a Eurasian would be a fit person to have charge of the Penitentiary?—No.

Was not Mr. Symonds in charge of it for a long time?—Yes.

He is a Eurasian?—I do not know what his parentage is.

Witness No. III.—*3rd August* 1887.

D. A. Macready, Esq.

Examination of D. A. MACREADY, Esq., Superintendent, Tanjore Jail.

The *President.*

What has been the duration of your service in this Department?—I was born and educated in this country. My father was a European and my mother a Eurasian. I joined the Jail Department in 1870 as Jailor in the Rajahmundry Central Jail. I had been previously an Inspector in the Police in the Vizagapatam district for about five-and-a-half years. I held my first appointment in the Jail Department nearly nine years. During the famine the number of prisoners there went up to 1,100; at the time of the Rumpa rebellion the inmates averaged 750.

What is your opinion as regards the fitness of Natives of this country—that is, Natives of strictly Asiatic parentage—for the post of Jailor in jails of this description ?—For about three-and-a-half years my Deputy Jailor was a Hindu of the Weaver caste. He came from the Northern Circars and had been an Inspector of Police. He was a very good Jailor.

Was he capable of enforcing discipline ?—To a very great extent he was. He had been a long time in the Police as Head Constable and Inspector.

Who was your Superintendent at Rajahmundry Jail ?—We had several ; two were East Indians, none of them were Natives.

You were afterwards transferred to the Penitentiary ?—Yes, and am now acting at Tanjore as Superintendent.

Have you any Native Jailors at Tanjore ?—The Jailor there is a European born in India ; he does his work most efficiently.

Had he been at any time in the army ?—No. He is quite a young man of about thirty-nine ; he was formerly a clerk in the Madras Bank, and then a Warder in the Penitentiary.

Do you know any class of educated Natives of this country—pure Asiatics—who are fit to be Superintendents of Jails ?—If they had a training in District Jails, some Mahomedans might be so.

Men of some education are required for these posts ?—Certainly.

Who supervises the jail accounts ?—The Superintendent.

Who looks after the contracts for food ?—The Superintendent receives tenders and submits them to the Inspector-General for confirmation.

He has a good deal of correspondence in the shape of reports ?—Yes, and with a great number of officials.

Is much of this correspondence, or a substantial portion of it, of a confidential character, so that it must be written by the Superintendent himself ; for instance, has he to report his opinion of his subordinates ?—Yes, once a year.

That is done by the Superintendent himself ?—It is done through the office.

If you had reason to think that an officer under you was unsatisfactory, would you make a public or a confidential report ?—A confidential one.

A Superintendent must be sufficiently well educated to be able to correspond with the head of his Department ?—Certainly, and in a Mufasal jail you are in continual correspondence with the Magistrate of the district about various matters.

What are a Jailor's duties ?—He is responsible for the admission of prisoners and examines the warrants under which they are brought in, and he is responsible for their release on the expiry of their sentences. The registers have to be kept in his own handwriting, unless he is specially permitted to have an assistant for that purpose.

Who fills up the return on the warrant certifying that it has been executed ?—Generally in a Central Jail the Remission Clerk.

Who signs it ?—The endorsement is signed by the Superintendent.

The Jailor is responsible for a certain amount of cash ?—He has to keep a cash-book. He receives money from the Superintendent for petty expenses during the month, and occasionally draws an advance from the Superintendent's cash-chest.

Is it to the Jailor that the Superintendent looks for the general administration of the prison ?—Yes, he is directly responsible. He communicates the Superintendents' orders to the subordinates.

Would it be desirable to have a class of Assistant Jailors in training for Jailors?—I think so. In fact, of late, men have been getting a certain amount of training. Lately men have been promoted from being clerks and Warders to be Jailors. I know one or two Native clerks, and several European and Eurasian Warders and Assistant Jailors in the Central Jails, who have been so promoted. I have had several Deputy Jailors under me, and with one exception they were all men who had been for some time in the Department on lower salaries.

Can you suggest any improvement in the present constitution of the Department ?—I do not think so. I think it is satisfactory.

Have you anything to say about the recruitment of Superintendents ?—It has often struck me during my jail career that no person of any education would enter the Department which offered him no higher ultimate prospect than the post of Jailor on Rs. 100. Now, however, the Jailors can look forward to the appointment I at present hold at the Penitentiary. Formerly, you had to serve for thirty years to get a half-pension ; and the work in the Jail Department very soon wears a man out.

Mr. *White*.

You cannot get a pension until you have served twenty-five years ?—If I serve as Superintendent of Tanjore for five years and get a medical certificate, I could get a fair pension. As Jailor I could get only a pension of Rs. 66 at this present moment.

The *President*.

How would you recruit Jail Superintendents ?—If it is intended to allow Natives of the country or men of my standing to rise to that rank, I think they should have a certain amount of training. The Jailor might, for instance, be put in to act when the permanent Superintendent went on leave. The present arrangement on such occasions is to put the jail in charge of a Medical Officer, but my experience is that the Jailor is virtually Superintendent, because the Medical Officer is unable to attend at the Jail for more than an hour daily, and generally he lives at a distance of three or four miles from the jail.

Would it be expedient to offer appointments in this department for competition ?—I do not think so ; a Jail Superintendent must be a man capable of dealing with large bodies of men, and should have had practical experience of dealing with bodies of men. He is virtually what the Commanding Officer is in a regiment, and he requires many of the qualifications of one. He has not the same number of non-commissioned officers under him.

You think the appointments in the upper grades should be made as far as possible by selection ?—Yes, from men who have had some experience of dealing with bodies of men before they enter the Department.

Madras.
Jails.
Sec. III.
D. A. Macready, Esq.

What do you think of the system of combining the functions of Superintendent and Medical Officer in one person?—I think it unadvisable, if the Medical Officer is to hold charge of the civil station as well, because in that case he cannot possibly give his undivided attention to the jail. Half my service has been under Medical Superintendents, and my opinion is that I would rather have a Superintendent who was not a medical man, because medical men are inclined to pamper the prisoners and make much more fuss over them, and also because you have two officers to deal with. If a mistake or error escapes the attention of the Superintendent, there is the Doctor there to discover it, and if it escapes the notice of the Doctor, it may be detected by the Superintendent. I have found it so in my experience in Tanjore; things I have not observed myself, the Doctor has mentioned to me. I once served under a Doctor who gave orders that prisoners should receive half a lime and an ounce of bitters every morning, and that the Jailor should stand by and see it given.

Mr. *Ramaswami Mudaliyar.*

By pamper do you mean that they pay more attention to the health of the prisoners?—No. I consider prisoners should be treated with a certain amount of kindness and consideration, but at the same time some Medical Officers are inclined to run to extremes.

The *Inspector-General.*

They do not obtain the amount of labour from the prisoners that they ought to do?—They do not.

The *President.*

It is said that where the Medical Officer is Superintendent, he is not so generous in ordering liberal diet to the prisoners as he is when he is not responsible for the cost of the jail?—I believe that to be so. I think as Superintendent he is more inclined to be careful.

Is it desirable that these offices should be held by separate persons, having regard to the fact that the Superintendent has power to order corporal punishment, and that it is the duty of the Medical Officer to declare whether the punishment can be safely inflicted with due regard to the convict's state of health?—If there was no other reason for having the functions separate, I think that consideration would be sufficient. I speak from experience. The Medical Officer as Superintendent simply looks at the man and orders the flogging, whereas, when the Superintendent orders the flogging, the Medical Officer examines the man carefully and the Hospital Assistant examines him carefully. A consultation takes place, and the prisoner has seven chances out of ten of getting off. Another thing is that a Medical Superintendent might lose his temper; he orders a flogging, and nothing will induce him to recall his order. I knew a case where a Dresser, who had had a longer acquaintance with the convict than the Doctor, who had recently taken charge of the jail, suggested that, as the man had been ill with fever for a considerable period, he was not fit to be flogged, and that the flogging should be stopped. The Doctor hesitated for some time, but finally gave in.

Mr. *Ramaswami Mudaliyar.*

Has there been any friction between the Superintendent and the Medical Officer when those offices were separate?—In my long experience, I do not think there has been a single instance. There may have been occasionally slight differences of opinion, but they have generally been speedily settled. I have, however, heard of something of the kind in other places.

Mr. *White.*

Is there any prohibition against the appointment of Jailors to the Superintendships of any jail? Not to my knowledge.

You knew Dr. ———, who was in charge of the Rajahmundry Jail. He was a Eurasian?—Yes.

You say the Rajahmundry Jail is a first-class jail and has always been well reported on?—Yes.

Dr. ——— also was a Eurasian?—Yes.

And in your opinion perfectly competent to have charge of a jail?—Yes.

Would you hesitate to place either of those gentlemen in charge of the Madras Penitentiary?—I would not hesitate to put Dr. ——— in such charge.

How long does it take a man to become a good Jailor?—It took me, I think, about three years to understand the whole of my duties thoroughly.

The duties of a Superintendent are far more onerous and important?—Certainly.

And necessarily it must take a longer time to qualify for a large Central Jail?—An officer might come in with a training from the Police for instance, and might be able to master the whole routine in about a month, but he would not be able to master the whole of his jail work thoroughly under three years.

The *Inspector-General.*

How do you feel with regard to your position in Tanjore; are you not ostracised as it were, that is, you cannot associate with your own subordinates and you do not associate with the people above you?—My position is somewhat difficult, but I am not deprived of society.

The *President.*

Have you anything further to say?—No.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SUB-COMMITTEE,

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Jails.

Section I.—Note by the Sub-Committee.

There are two Central Jails, the Jubbulpore and the Nagpur Jails, of which the Superintendents receive monthly salaries of ₹1,000 and ₹750, respectively. At the date of the return furnished to the Sub-Committee the Inspector General, a Military officer, was in charge of the Jubbulpore Central Jail as Superintendent, and the Superintendent of the Nagpur Jail was a Eurasian.

The Civil Surgeon of the District is Superintendent of the Central Jail at Raipur, receiving an allowance of ₹150.

There are fifteen other District Jails in the province of which the Superintendents are the local Medical officers, but the allowances paid to them are less than ₹100 a month.

Two Jailors on ₹200 rising to ₹250 are Europeans domiciled in India, as is also one Jailor whose salary is ₹150 rising to ₹200.

There are two Eurasians, Deputy Jailors, on salaries of ₹125 to ₹150, one Eurasian, a Deputy Jailor, on a salary of ₹100 to ₹125, and two Eurasian Assistant Jailors on salaries of ₹75 rising to ₹100.

The appointment of Jailors and Deputy Jailors is vested in the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Inspector General of Prisons.

Officers in the Department who have not the benefit of the leave and pension rules applicable to the Military and Medical Services, are entitled to leave and pension as members of the Uncovenanted Service.

The Jailors and other European subordinates in the Central Jails must be able to read and write fairly well and to keep accounts. They must also have passed a prescribed test in the Vernacular. Jailors and Deputy Jailors are required to be persons of good general education and to possess a sufficient acquaintance with English to enable them to correspond and keep accounts in that language.

In the Central Jails the Jailors, Deputy Jailors, and Assistant Jailors are always Europeans or Eurasians, and a preference is given to candidates who have served in the army.

The Inspector General is of opinion that Natives would be of no use in these appointments, inasmuch as they have not the physical strength necessary to carry on the duties, nor the courage and presence of mind to act on their own responsibility in cases of emergency.

He states that he is informed that some time ago Natives were on two occasions tried in these posts in the Jubbulpore Central Jail, and that on both occasions they failed conspicuously, and that consequently the experiment has not been since repeated.

In all the District Jails the Jailors and Deputy Jailors are Natives. In both classes of jails the lower subordinates are exclusively Natives.

The Jailors and Deputy Jailors in the District Jails are drawn from the classes of the Native community who ordinarily seek Government service, but Mahomedans are seldom appointed to these posts. This arises not from any disinclination to employ them, but because in many instances their want of knowledge of English is a bar, and the more educated men of that community appear to have a distaste for the sedentary life and monotonous occupation of a Jail official.

The Inspector General reports that it has hitherto been found necessary to recruit the Warder establishment from Northern India.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Jails.

Section II.—Note by the Departmental Member.

From Colonel M. M. BOWIE, Inspector-General of Jails, Central Provinces, to the President, Public Service Commission, dated 1887, No. .

1. *The present regulations of the Department as to admission to the various grades and ranks of which it is composed, and to promotion therein, or if no such regulations exist, a statement of the principles by which the departmental or other authority invested with the duty is guided in making first appointments to, or promotions in, the Department.*—There are only two special jail appointments in these Provinces, the Superintendentships of the Nagpur and Jubbulpore Central Jails. The nominations to these appointments are made by the Local Government, subject to the sanction of the Government of India.

The Superintendentship of the Central Jail at Raipur and of each of the district jails is held as an additional charge by the Civil Surgeon of the district, and there is consequently no gradation of promotion in the Jail Department in so far as the Superintendents are concerned.

The subordinate service is composed of Jailors, Deputy Jailors and Assistant Jailors with a staff of Warders and Clerks in the central jails, and of Jailors, Deputy Jailors, and Warders in the district jails. By section 8 of Act XXVI of 1870, the power of appointing Jailors and Deputy Jailors is vested in the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons, but vacancies in individual jails occur so seldom that Superintendents are rarely prepared to fill them and have to apply to the Inspector-General for assistance, and practically these appointments may now be said to be made by the Inspector-General, first appointments being made from the list of candidates for employment which is maintained in his office, and subsequent promotions being generally made according to seniority. The lower subordinates—such as Clerks and Warders—are however entirely appointed by Superintendents in accordance with the provisions of the above quoted section of the Prisons Act.

In the central jails the Jailors, Deputy Jailors, and Assistant Jailors are always Europeans or Eurasians, but in all the district jails these appointments are held by Natives. In both classes of jails the lower subordinates are entirely Natives. There may thus be said to be two classes of appointments in the subordinate jail service, one reserved for Europeans or Eurasians, and the other for Natives. There is no rule regulating first appointments in either class. For the first class, candidates who have been in the Army and have retired on pension, or have served their time, are preferred, and the second is recruited chiefly from the Natives of these provinces.

2. *The conditions of service in the Department in regard to pay, pension, and furlough.*—In the Jail Department there are no special conditions as regards pension or furlough. The Superintendents of all the jails are officers holding substantive appointments in other departments, and they come under the pension and furlough rules applicable to those departments; similarly the higher subordinates are under the rules of the Uncovenanted Service generally, while the lower subordinates are under those applicable to inferior servants.

3. *The technical requirements of the Department, and the professional attainments essential for efficient service in its various branches.*—No technical knowledge is required for service in the Department, and the professional attainments necessary for efficient service in its various branches are not high. I need not speak of the Superintendents; but the Jailor and other European subordinates in the central jails must be able to read and write fairly well, and have some knowledge of accounts, and they are all required to pass the prescribed test in the vernacular. The Jailors and Deputy Jailors in the district jails are also required to have a good general education, and to have a sufficient knowledge of English to keep all the accounts and carry on the ordinary work of the jail in that language. In regard to the Warders physical rather than mental qualities are sought for, and the only essential on their part is a knowledge of drill.

4. *The classes of community who seem to be employed in the Department, and the comparative capacity of each for rendering efficient service therein.*—As I have already remarked, the higher appointments in the central jails are reserved for Europeans or Eurasians, and preference is given to candidates who have served in the Army—Natives would be of no use in these appointments, as they have not the physical strength necessary to carry on the duties required in them, nor the courage and presence or mind to enable them to act on their own responsibility in cases of emergency. I learn that on two occasions, some time ago, Natives were tried in these appointments in the Jubbulpore Central Jail, and that on both they failed conspicuously, and the experiment has not been repeated since then. The Jailors and Deputy Jailors in the district jails are drawn from those classes of the Native community that generally seek Government service, but though there are no objections

Central Provinces.

Jails.

Sec. II.

made to their employment, it is very seldom that Mahomedans are appointed to these posts. Their want of knowledge of English is in many instances a bar, but at the same time they appear to have a distaste for the sedentary life and monotonous occupation of a jail official.

Hitherto the Warder establishment has chiefly been recruited from up-country men who had failed to obtain employments in other departments, and these men cannot be said to have made satisfactory public servants; but the establishments of our jails have now been completely reorganised, and the pay of the Warders considerably increased, and it is now hoped that men of a better class will now be attracted to this branch.

5. *The existing organisation and constitution of the Department.*—The organisation and constitution of the Jail Department as at present existing is given in the accompanying statement prepared in the form given by the Sub-Committee.

Existing organization and constitution of the Jail Department.

1	2	3	4						
			Number of appointments in each class or grade now held by—						
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments or of appointments not being purely clerical of salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of the gazetted appointments and the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades, with rate of pay attached to each.	1 Europeans not domiciled in India.	2 Europeans domiciled in India.	3 Eurasians.	4 Natives of India. (a) Hindus.	(b) Mahomedans.	(c) Others.	(d) Total.
Jail ..	12	Inspector-General* and Superintendent, Central Jail, on Rs. 1,000 per mensem ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Superintendent, Central Jail, on Rs. 750 per mensem ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Superintendent, Central Jail, on Rs. 150 † per mensem. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Jailors on Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Jailors on pay rising from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Deputy Jailor on pay rising from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		Deputy Jailor on pay rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Assistant Jailor, Rs. 75 to 100.	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	3	6	..	..	..	11

* The appointment is at present held by the Inspector-General of Police.

† Is the special allowance paid to the Medical officer at Raipur for holding executive charge of the central jail there in addition to his other duties as Civil Surgeon.

Note.—The Superintendents of the 15 District Jails in the Province have been excluded from this return, as their allowance for holding executive charge of the jails is less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SUB-COMMITTEE,

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

ASSAM.
Jails.

Section I.—Note by the Sub-Committee.

The Inspector General of Jails in Assam also holds the offices of Inspector General of Police, Inspector General of Registration, Commissioner of Excise for half the Province, and Superintendent of Stamps. The appointment is held by a member of the Commission of the standing of a Deputy Commissioner, and the combined salary attached to it is ₹1,833-5-4.

The charge of a District Jail in Assam, where it is a paid appointment, is held by a Civil Medical officer in addition to his other duties. Where the appointment is not remunerated, an Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner is *ex-officio* Jail Superintendent.

Civil Medical officers receive for the charge of the Jail at Sylhet an allowance of ₹100, for the charge of the Jail of Gauhati an allowance of ₹100, and for the charge of the Jail at Tezpur ₹75. These officers are at present Europeans.

The Jailors of three District Jails are Hindus. The Jailors of the District Jails of Gauhati and Tezpur enjoy salaries of ₹75 rising to ₹100. The Jailor of the Sylhet Jail receives a salary of ₹80 rising to ₹125. These appointments are held by Hindus.

In the subsidiary jails, the Jailors receive salaries varying from ₹30 to ₹50, which the Inspector General pronounces to be in some cases hardly sufficient, while the Jail work of the Sub-divisional lock-ups is attended to by Head Constables, who receive no allowance for these duties.

The pay of Warders varying from ₹6 to ₹9 is, in the judgment of the Inspector General, insufficient to secure trustworthy officers.

ASSAM.
Jails.

Section II.—Note by the Departmental Member.

Assam. — Jails. — Section II.

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the President, Public Service Commission, dated Shillong, 23rd May 1887, No. 2886 (Current Department, General Branch).

In reply to your letter No. 227-S., dated the 29th March last, making inquiries regarding the Jail Department in Assam, I am directed to submit a letter, No. 2057, dated the 9th instant, from the Inspector General of Jails, from which it will be seen that there is no separate staff of gazetted officers constituting the Department in the Province. The charge of jails, where it is a paid appointment, is held by the Civil Medical officers. Elsewhere the Magisterial staff are in charge of District Jails and Lock-ups, in addition to their ordinary duties. The head of the Department is an officer of the Commission of the standing of Deputy Commissioner, who is also Inspector General of Police and Registration, Commissioner of Excise for half the Province, and Superintendent of Stamps. The Chief Commissioner has no suggestions to make on the subject of the Department so far as this Province is concerned.

From the InspectorGeneral of Jails, Assam, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated Shillong, 9th May 1887, No. 2057.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2051, dated the 11th April 1887, forwarding, in original, a letter, No. 227-S., dated the 29th March 1887, from the President of the Public Service Sub-Committee to the address of the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in which full and detail particulars with regard to the Jail Department in Assam have been called for, for the use of the Public Service Commmission, I have the honour to submit the following particulars under each of the four heads mentioned by the Commission:—

(1) There are no separate appointments in the Department for gazetted officers. The Medical officers and Assistant or Extra-Assistant Commissioners are *ex-officio* Jail Superintendents. The Medical officers alone get an allowance for the charge of the jail varying from ₹75 to ₹150 a month according to the classification of the jails. The Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners get no allowance, and they do the Jail work in addition to their other departmental duties.

(2) The conditions of service in the Department in regard to pension and furlough are those laid down in sections 104, 106, and 111 of the Civil Pension Code and section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, respectively.

With regard to pay, the Jailors of the three District Jails are sufficiently well-paid for the work required of them. But in the Subsidiary Jails of this Province, the Jailors get pay varying from ₹30 to ₹50, which is in some cases hardly sufficient, and the Head Constables of the Police who perform both the Court and Jail work of the Sub-divisional Lock ups should, I think, be allowed a little allowance for the extra work done in the Jail Department. The pay of the Warders in the several jails of this Province is very small, and I should be glad to see better pay given to them. With the present pay varying from ₹6 to ₹9, better men cannot be had to take the place of the Warders in case of their dismissal.

(3) There are no technical requirements for the Department.

(4) The same class of the community that is employed in most Government appointments seek employment in the Jail Department.

(5) I beg to submit herewith the statement showing the existing organisation and constitution of the Jail Department of this Province.

Existing organisation and constitution of the Jail Department.

1	2	3	4						
			Number of appointments in each class or grade now held by—						
			1	2	3	4 Natives of India.			
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments or of appointments not being purely clerical, of salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of the gazetted appointments and the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades, with rate of pay attached to each.	Europeans not domiciled in India.	Europeans domiciled in India.	Eurasians.	(a) Hindus.	(b) Mahomedans.	(c) Others.	(d) Total.
Jail ..	3 Superintendents of Jails.*	Gauháti 1 Rs. 100 Tezpur 1 ,, 75 Sylhet 1 ,, 150	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Jailors ..	Gauháti 1 ,, 75 to 100 Tezpur 1 ,, 75 to 100 Sylhet 1 ,, 80 to 125	..	..	..	3	..	..	3

* These 3 Superintendents of Jails draw only jail allowance in addition to their substantive pay, which is debited to Medical Department.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SUB-COMMITTEE,

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

BERAR.

Jails.

Section I.—Note by the Sub-Committee.

The office of Inspector-General of Jails is held by an officer of the Bombay Staff Corps who is also Inspector-General of Police and of Registration.

The Superintendents of Jails in Berar are all Civil Surgeons who hold the appointments in conjunction with their other duties. The allowance paid to each of two officers, who are Europeans, for these duties is Rs. 150.

There are two Jailors, domiciled Europeans, who receive salaries of Rs. 115 and Rs. 100 respectively.

There are no other appointments in the Department carrying a salary of Rs. 100.

The appointment of Jailors and Darogahs are made by the Superintendents subject to the approval of the Inspector-General. All inferior appointments and promotions are made by the Superintendents.

The leave and pension of officers in the Department who are not entitled to the benefit of the rules relating to the Military and Medical Services are regulated by the rules applicable to the Uncovenanted Service.

There is no marked predominance among the classes who apply for employment, but the Local Administration reports that the Service is not very popular.

BERAR.
Jails.

Section II.—Note by the Departmental Member.

Berar. Jails. Sec. II.

From W. H. CORNISH, Esq., Officiating Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, to the President, Sub-Committee, Public Service Commission, dated Hyderabad Residency, 9th May 1887, No. 1223-R.

In reply to your letter No. 231-S., dated 29th March 1887, I am directed to furnish you with the following information on the four heads therein referred to, in connection with the Berar Jail Department.

(1) Superintendents of Jails in Berar are all Civil Surgeons. There are no officers solely employed as Jail Superintendents.

Jailors and Darogahs are nominated by Superintendents subject to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails, while all other officials below those ranks are appointed and promoted by the Superintendents themselves.

(2) The conditions of service in the Jail Department as regards pay, pension and leave are those laid down in the codes of the Financial Department.

(3) For efficient service in the Department, no technical or professional attainments are necessary.

(4) No one class more than another presses for employment as it is not a very popular service.

(5) A statement giving all the particulars required under this head is enclosed.

Existing organization and constitution of the Berar Jails Department.

1	2	3	4						
			Number of appointments in each class or grade now held by—						
			1	2	3	4 Natives of India.			
Department.	Total number of gazetted appointments, or of appointments not being purely clerical, of salaries of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Distribution of the gazetted appointments and the other appointments mentioned in column 2 amongst classes and grades, with rate of pay attached to each.	Europeans not domiciled in India.	Europeans domiciled in India.	Eurasians.	(*a*) Hindus.	(*b*) Mahomedans.	(*c*) Others.	(*d*) Total.
Jail Department.	...	* Inspector-General of Jails.	..		..	..	..	..	..
		† 2 Superintendents (*ex-officio*) of Central Jails, Rs. 150.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 Jailor, Rs. 115.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1 Jailor, Rs. 100.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

* This office is held by the Inspector-General of Police who is also Inspector-General of Registration — combined salary Rs. 1,500.

† These officers are Civil Surgeons of the stations in which the Jails are situated.

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